"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,459. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Ulisses Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, was assassinated at Moca yesterday afternoon. The murderer, Ramon Caceres, escaped, but is being closely pursued. The Vice President, Gen. Figueres, assumed the direction of affairs. The situation throughout the republic is at present tranquil. The body of Gen. Heureaux will probably be taken to the City of San Domingo for burial. Much excitement has been caused in London by the poisoning of a score of guests of the Inns of Court Hotel. F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died on Tuesday night, was the second victim to succumb. The cause of the poisoning is said to be American canned fruit. The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team were entertained at a garden party yesterday, and will be kept busy by many other entertainments arranged in their honor before they disband on Saturday. The degradation of Gen. de Négrier by the French Ministry has caused some alarm in Paris, and the fear of a possible coup d'etat has caused the depression in rentes. It is reported that Gen. Zurlinden is also to be degraded. A hitch in the negotiation of the Chinese-Japanese treaty in regard to the measure of financial control to be accorded to Japan may result in the failure of the whole plan. The United states Ambassador in London, Joseph H. Choate, declared at a luncheon yesterday that he did not believe that any question could possibly arise between Great Britain and America that would lead to war. The discussion of the Army bill in the Spanish Senate yesterday was the occasion of a threatening speech by Gen. Weyler, in which he declared that though he himself had never thought of heading one, revolutions sometimes cleared the political atmosphere. Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, severely censured Gen. Weyler for his speech. The Army bill was adopted. The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire at Liverpool yesterday. A dispatch from Simla, India, says that England regarded war with the Transvaal as so imminent a short time ago that the authorities arranged for the sending of 10,000 Indian troops to South Africa as soon as notice was given. The Petit Journal says that Capt. Dreyfus is suffering from fever, and that his condition is serious.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Elihu Root had a conference with Senator Platt yesterday and later left for his Summer home.

At a joint session of the Municipal Assembly yesterday the report of the Joint Committee on Finance on the assessment rolls for 1899 was presented, together with a minority report. The reports were laid over for a week.

Page 2.

Dr. W. M. Richards, senior physician of the Third Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital, has been suspended for being absent without leave. Dr. Richards explains that his wife's sickness detained him at home and that a letter of explanation, sent by him to the hospital, was returned undelivered.

Page 3.

After listening to a speech by the Rev. Father Brady of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, yesterday, the freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad decided not to quit work.

The New York Yacht Club's cruise promises to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in American waters. Many fine craft, including Columbia and Defender, will be at New London, where the boats will rendezvous.

The spar and racing gear of the Shamrock have been placed on board the Furnessia at Glasgow and are expected here Aug. 13. William Butler Duncan, Jr., managing owner of the Defender, denies the story that the crews of the Defender and Columbia are to be changed. There will be no race on Saturday, because the work on the Columbia's steel mast has not been completed.

Page 4.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will begin to-morrow the operation of its new line to Manhattan Beach.

Trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat were made over the Government course in Peconic Bay, and it is said were a decided success.

Justice Stover reserved decision yesterday on the motion to have a receiver appointed for the New York National Building and Loan Association.

It is said that Dry Dock No. 3 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was built less than a year ago at a cost of $1,000,000, is threatened with a break in the walls.

In the golf tournament at Southampton yesterday Harry Hollins, Jr., and George C. Clark, from whom so much was expected, were defeated in the first round of the President's Cup. W. J. Travis defeated R. C. Watson.

Mrs. Dora Bell and her two children were taken very sick after eating their lunch yesterday, and a doctor who was called said they were suffering from arsenic poisoning. It is believed the milk which they drank was poisoned, as a servant who ate lunch with the family, but drank none of the milk, was not affected.

Page 5.

The New York Baseball team lost another game in St. Louis yesterday. The Brooklyns defeated the Louisvilles.

The second day's session of the convention of the Commercial Law League of America, at Asbury Park yesterday, was taken up in the discussion of bankruptcy.

The Five States Milk Producers' Association is again making efforts to control the production of milk entering this city, but members of the New York Milk Exchange say the movement cannot succeed.

Many hundreds of pilgrims, lame, halt, and blind, journeyed yesterday to the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth Street, to worship at the shrine of St. Anne and to kiss a piece of bone from her forearm, to which are credited miraculous powers and cures.

Page 6.

Controller Morgan yesterday refused payment of the claim of T. J. Dwyer & Co., canal contractors, for an alleged balance of $39,057.15. He says that allowances made were without authority from the canal board and that agreements between the engineers and contractors are made without power on the part of the engineers.

Page 7.

Contempt proceedings against members of the Municipal Assembly in connection with the Pierce case will be begun to-day.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Ernest Iselin, William F. Burden, and Douglas Cochran started from this city last night on their trip around the world.

Page 12.

Controller Coler yesterday declared he will resign unless the new civil service rules are modified so far as they apply to his office.

The sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission, which is probing the subject of immigration, yesterday finished its labors in this city.

Proceedings to condemn tae jewelry, alleged to have been smuggled into this country by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, were begun by United States District Attorney Burnett.

In the continuation of the Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings yesterday John F. Baudouine admitted that his income from his grandfather's estate is $2,500 a month.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vittor of 182 Forsyth Street, fell five stories from her home yesterday and escaped with only a cut on her left arm. Her fall was broken by a number of clotheslines, which held her suspended within a few feet of the pavement.

The recovery of $50 by Miss Lillian C. Mercan in a municipal court in her suit against the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, Limited, as the value of a Manx cat delivered for exhibition in Madison Square Garden, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 7.

Round the world tourists acclaim the Hudson River Day Line trip their most delightful experience.—Adv.

GEN. HEUREAUX IS ASSASSINATED

President of San Domingo Slain by Ramon Caceres.

MURDERER BEING PURSUED

Situation in the Republic Is at Present Tranquil.

A Number of Previous Attempts to Kill Heureaux—He Had Become Unpopular with Many Dominicans.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 26.—Gen. Ulises Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, was assassinated at Moca at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

The Vice President, Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo, immediately upon the announcement of the President's death, assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

The body of President Heureaux will probably be taken to the City of San Domingo for the funeral services.

Gen. Heureaux was elected President of the Republic of San Domingo in 1897 to serve four years, having previously served four consecutive terms. He was the seventh President, having in 1882 succeeded Fernando A. Merino, who had served three terms. He was a native of Puerto Plata, Haiti, a full-blooded negro, and physically an unusually fine specimen of his race. He was born in 1846, two years after the secession of San Domingo from Haiti, and entered the military service of San Domingo as a private when he was sixteen years old. He was appointed Commandant of the district of Puerto Plata, and fought against the Spanish from 1868 to 1874. As soon as he began to be distinguished he became the object of bitter opposition and plots against his life. Probably he could not have himself enumerated the attempts that have been made to assassinate him. Between 1874 and 1878 he was twice exiled for political reasons, and was two years in retirement. In 1878 he took command of an expedition to suppress a revolution in the interests of Spain, was wounded several times, and narrowly escaped assassination. He was first elected President as the leader of the Nationalist Party, which was at the time in undisputed power.

Under Heureaux's Government his country has been tranquil and prosperous by comparison with its earlier history, but he has been the object of innumerable plots and has had to deal with an incipient or developed revolution nearly every year of his terms. In 1894 a peculiarly daring and well-planned plot for his assasination was led by an ambitious young man named Bobadilla. President Heureaux was fully informed of the movement in its incipiency, but permitted it to develop until arrangements were completed, when he suddenly fell upon the conspirators, arrested Bobadilla and nine others, tried them by summary process, and ordered all out to be shot on July 11. Bobadilla was the first victim. After he had fallen dead Heureaux paused a while, pointed to his body with a warning finger, and dismissed the remaining nine with a gesture of contempt, granting them full pardon.

Last year there was a revolutionary attempt led by J. I. Jimines and Gen. Augustin Morales, who were well known in New York and Washington. Gen. Jimines lived several years at the Union Square and Colonnade Hotels in this city. They attempted to land arms and ammunition at Monte Cristi, but Morales and his associate, Gen. Baez, were killed and Jimines had a close and hard run on the steamer Fanita, which he had chartered, to save his life. It was said at the time that Jimines had secured arms from the United States Army authorities at Mobile by representing himself as a Cuban officer. It was reported at that time that Heureaux had been assassinated, but later news contradicted this.

Heureaux had become unpopular with a large part of his people. It was said that he had disposed of all possible rivals by killing them or chasing them out of the country. Many Dominicans never forgave him for deposing Gen. Bellini and abrogating all the more liberal clauses of the Constitution.

While he was President he became immensely wealthy. He owned several manufacturing monopolies, notably that of soap.

NO NEWS FROM AMERICAN CONSUL.

A Warship Will Be Sent to San Domingo if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—No information was received up to 9:30 to-night from the Consular representatives of the United State in San Domingo regarding the assassination there to-day of President Heureaux. Pending official advices of the assassination, no formal action will be taken by this Government. William F. Powell, the Minister to Haiti, is also Chargé d'Affaires to San Domingo. This Government is directly represented in the republic by Campbell L. Maxwell, who is Consul General, and John A. Read, Vice Consul.

Secretary Hay to-day paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased President, saying he understood that Heureaux had given a good administration to the country.

Secretary Long said he could not recall that there were any ships of the United States Navy now in Dominican waters. Should the developments of the next few days show a feeling of unrest and uncertainty regarding the future affairs of the island, a United States man of war will be dispatched to that vicinity to look out for the protection of American interests.

DOES NOT BELIEVE THE REPORT.

Senor Was y Gil Says the News of Heureaux's Murder Is Incredible.

Señor Alexandro Was y Gil, the representative of the Republic of Santo Domingo both in this city and at Washington, was seen at his home, 142 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last evening, and asked if he had been notified of the assassination of President Heureaux. He said he had not heard of it and thought the news incredible.

"I would have been notified either by the officials of my Government or the officials at Washington I am sure," said Señor Was y Gil. "The meagre details you give me argue to me that it is improbable. The village of Moca is three days by horse from Santo Domingo, and there is no railroad. President Heureaux would not be in such a place I am sure.

"Only Monday he sent me a cipher message by cable. No. I feel sure it is not he. If it be true, then is our country sorely afflicted. President Heureaux did wonders to make our people happy and give us prosperity.

"I will cable at once, and I hope to be able to disprove the report. It is too great a calamity. It cannot be true."

HISTORY OF SAN DOMINGO.

Many Political Changes Since the Republic Was Established.

The Republic of San Domingo has a Constitution which was adopted in 1844, but has been changed many times, and in important particulars. The legislative power is vested in a Congress of twenty-two members, chosen by popular vote, with a restricted suffrage, two for each province and two for each district, members serving two years. The body can deal only with the general affairs of the country, not with local matters. The President is elected by an Electoral College for a term of four years. He appoints a Ministry which controls administrative affairs. The Cabinet consists of six members. The Governors of the provinces and districts are appointed by the President, and they appoint the minor officials.

San Domingo is the eastern part of the Island of Haiti, and has 18,000 English square miles of territory, and 610,000 inhabitants by the census of 1888. It is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. San Domingo, the largest city, contains 14,500 persons. The inhabitants are much mixed in race, including a good proportion of pure Spaniards, some pure negroes, and innumerable combinations of Spanish, negro, and other races.

On Feb. 27, 1844, the people of San Domingo seceded from the negro Republic of Haiti, and set up a separate Government under Pedro Santana. The Haitians invaded the country with an army of 20,000 men, but were disastrously defeated.

Santana resigned in 1848 and was succeeded by Jimines. In 1849 Jimines induced the Haitians to attack San Domingo again. Santana defeated the Haitians, deposed Jimines, and was dictator until the election of Buenaventura Baez in the Fall of 1849. In 1850 many of the people of San Domingo desired annexation to the United States, but Baez opposed it. In 1853 Santana was again elected, and banished Baez, who, however, was recalled in 1856. In 1857 Baez was overthrown by a revolution, and Santana was made President for the fourth time. In 1861 he invited Spain to resume authority over the republic. The Spanish sent troops to the island, but in 1863 a rebellion broke out, and after two years of guerrilla warfare marked by the most horrible atrocities on both sides, Spain retired and the independence of San Domingo was again acknowledged.

After an interval of anarchy Baez was again made President, only to be overthrown by a conspiracy in 1866. Then the country was ruled by a triumvirate which was succeeded by Cabral as President, who was succeeded by the inevitable Baez, who served out his fourth fragment of a term, and was succeeded by Ignacio Gonzales in 1873. It was in the last term of Baez that the people, after nearly thirty years of troubled independence, voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States. President Grant sent a commission to examine into the conditions, and the report strongly favored annexation. No action was taken, however, and in the recent war between this country and Spain the sympathies of the Dominicans were said to be strongly with Spain.

Gonzales served from 1874 to 1878, and was succeeded by Marino, who in 1882 was succeeded by Heureaux. The Vice President is Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo.

The customs duties in 1898 amounted to $1,000,000 gold and the foreign debt for which the duties are pledged is £2,736,750 in 2¾ per cent. and £1,500,000 in 4 per cent. bonds. The collection of these is vested in a Régie controlled by the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York. The army consists of a few regiments and the navy of three small gunboats.

The imports in 1898 were valued at £375,000 and the exports at £557,000. Since then the rates of duties have been raised enormously.

ZURLINDEN MAY BE REMOVED.

Fears of a Coup d'Etat, Following the Degradation of Gen. de Negrier, Cause Depression in Rentes.

PARIS, July 26.—An evening paper is authority for the statement that Gen. Zurlinden, former Military Governor of Paris, will be removed from the Supreme Council of War, as was Gen. Francois de Négrier yesterday.

The depression in rentes, which declined nearly a quarter of a point to-day, is attributed sbiely to the action of the Ministry in the case of Gen. de Négrier, by which M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, and General the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, gave new proofs of their energy in dealing with all elements of trouble.

Gen. de Négrier is acknowledged to be one of the best French Generals, and as Inspector General of four army corps and a member of the Supreme Council of War, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-officers and the public. The compromising statements which he made at Bourges, when he declared that the army might have to defend itself, smack so strongly of a possible coup d'état or some form of pronunciamento in posse that they have created anxiety among financiers and speculators, who do not know what may be the upshot of the Government's strong step, or how far military officers are inspired with sentiments similar to those expressed by Gen. de Négrier.

CAPT. DREYFUS ILL?

The Petit Journal Says that His Condition Is Serious.

PARIS, July 26.—The Petit Journal says that Capt. Dreyfus is ill with fever, and that his condition is serious.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE LAW.

Outlanders Denounce It as Inadequate —Rumor that Krueger's Resignation Was Refused by One Vote.

JOHANNESBURG, July 26.—An immense meeting of Outlanders, held here to-night, adopted resolutions denouncing the franchise law as wholly inadequate, and demanding effective guarantees and a proper redistribution scheme.

It is stated that the Executive Council at Pretoria has adopted the new distribution proposal, giving the Witwaters Rand goldfields ten members in the Volksraad instead of four, and an additional six members for Klorksdorp, Heidelberg, and Petchefstroon.

A rumor is current that the Volksraad at first refused to accept President Krüger's resignation only by the Chairman's casting vote.

The Dynamite Company appear to be alarmed at the apparent determination of the Volksraad to cancel the monopoly, and have submitted to the Government proposals for the reduction of the prices of dynamite gelatine. These are accompanied, however, by certain stipulations, one being that the reduction should be dependent on the annual sale of 250,000 cases. The Volksraad adjourned the discussion of these proposals.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 26.—The new franchise law was promulgated in The Gazette to-day.

Revolution in Iquitos Quelled.

LONDON, July 27.—The Lima correspondent of The Times cables that the revolution in Iquitos has been quelled and that the Government has decreed the reopening of the port.

BARBER SHAVED THE JUSTICE.

Therefore Was Released When Brought Before Him for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—With one side of his face clean shaven and the other lathered and unshaven, L. J. G. Curtis, a broker for Armour & Co., walked from E. B. McLane's barber shop, 174 Twenty-second Street, to Joe Bartel's shop, Twenty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, followed by a crowd.

Curtis explained to Justice Martin in the Harrison Street Police Court, when he appeared to prosecute McLane for an alleged assault, that he entered McLane's shop and sat in a chair to be shaved. As the shaving progressed, he made remarks derogatory to the barber's razor. These comments caused the barber to jerk the towel from Curtis's neck and order him out of the shop. McLane told the Justice that Curtis tried to hit him with a cup containing lather.

Justice Martin recognized in McLane the barber who had shaved him for fifteen years at the Lexington Hotel. He dismissed the case.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

ALASKA IS RICH IN GOLD.

Consul McCook Says It Will Outstrip the Klondike—Many Destitute People Want to Leave Dawson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Consul McCook sends, under date of May 24, June 8, and June 20, reports in regard to conditions in Dawson City and vicinity. The city, he says, is being rapidly rebuilt after the recent fire. The following extracts are from his reports:

"There is a great deal of activity in shipping at present; at one time there were seventeen steamers at the various landings. The boats are providing improved accommodations for passengers, and I do not see why excursion parties are not organized to come and see this land of gold, now that traveling is made so comfortable. I should think a trip up the Yukon would be more interesting to Americans than a trip up the Rhine.

"The bulk of passenger and freight traffic will hereafter come by the upper river route, several lines of steamers connecting this port with Lake Bennett. The rates from Dawson to Puget Sound are: First-class, $185; second-class, $160; but these will probably be reduced one-half as the season advances. The rates charged by the companies running boats to St. Michael, there to connect with ocean steamers, are $150 first-class and $100 steerage. No second-class mail will be brought in or sent out for the present, as the rates are too high. No second-class mail matter was received all Winter, and if any one wishes to send papers or magazines to their friends they should mail them as first-class matter.

"Instead of $20,000,000, which was reported as the probable output for this district for the past twelve months, I am informed that $10,000,000 will fully cover the product. Reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than will ever come from this territory. Alaska is rich in placer mines, but requires development. Very little prospecting was done here last Winter. The miners simply ate up their grub and waited for some one else to report discoveries of gold. If the indications are good, they go on a stampede, dig a hole or two, and if they cannot find pay dirt at once, they say the creek is no good and return. This country requires indomitable pluck and energy. It is very difficult to take care of one's health, as the canned food and poor cooking are hard on the system. Typhoid fever has already broken out—six weeks earlier than last year. The ground upon which the city is built is being drained, $13,000 having been spent on this work. There are several hundred destitute persons in Dawson, who want to get out of the country and have not the means.

"The city is overcrowded at present, most of the work on the mines having ceased for the season, and the gambling fraternity and saloons are reaping rich harvests. At the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks, fourteen miles from here, quite a town has sprung up since last year, chiefly composed of gambling houses. All sorts and conditions of men are found in this country—doctors, lawyers, politicians—working at anything they can find to do. At one gambling table there sat recently four men, three of whom had been Chiefs of Police in cities in the United States, and the fourth a well-known Pinkerton detective. The authorities are now fining the gambling houses, however, and, in spite of all the drinking, &c., order prevails. Dawson is comparatively quiet and safe, and the laws are enforced."

IMPALED ON A WAGON SHAFT.

Passenger on an Electric Car Seriously Injured in a Collision on West Broadway.

Philip Lee Smith, a member of the Harvard Club, was dangerously injured late yesterday afternoon at West Broadway and Broome Street by a collision between a northbound electric car belonging to the Sixth Avenue line, and a wagon, which was heavily loaded with boxes.

He was seated on the end of a seat in the car which was filled with passengers. When the car approached Broome Street it was moving at a fair rate of speed, and the wagon, which was driven by Henry Lowenstein of 240 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was going downtown on the east or wrong side of the street.

Lowenstein, it is said, attempted to drive between the car and a wagon which was going in the opposite direction next to the curb. The horse, for some reason, probably fright, suddenly swerved toward the car and crashed into it. One of the shafts of the wagon impaled Mr. Smith before he could escape, and penetrated his breast. There was a panic among the passengers, but no one else was injured.

An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called, and Dr. Wren, the ambulance surgeon, pronounced the injury dangerous, and took Mr. Smith to the hospital. At 11 o'clock last night Dr. Wren said that Mr. Smith was resting quietly and in no immediate danger, unless some complication should set in. He declared, however, that the injury was of such a serious character that nothing could be said yet as to the outcome.

Mr. Smith, who is twenty-six years old, was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '97, and is in business in this city at 2 Wall Street. His home is at Worcester, Mass. Last September he was elected a member of the Harvard Club.

Lowenstein, the driver of the wagon, was placed under arrest and taken to the Macdougal Street station. Peter Paterson, thirty years old, of 922 Ninth Avenue, received a slight cut over the eye from a box which fell from the wagon. The electric car was considerably damaged.

AN ILLINOIS INSOLVENCY CASE.

Minors May Present Claims After Limitation Has Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The formal entry of the decree of court, in accordance with the decision announced two weeks ago by Judge Carter, holding the claim of Olga S. Miller a lien against the assets of Michael W. Ryan, bondsman of the former public guardian, William S. Young, was made today in the County Court.

The decree is of interest because it establishes a precedent in the matter of claims of minors against insolvent estates. The time allowed by statute for the filing of claims against insolvents who have registered their insolvency in the County Court is three months. The claim of Miss Miller, whose estate of some $3,000 had been in charge of William S. Young, now under indictment for embezzlement, was not made against the bondsman, Ryan, until after the time limit had expired, she not having attained her majority till some time later.

A GAS COMPANY ATTACKED.

Chicago Property Owners Oppose the Alleged Monopoly of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In a bill filed in the Superior Court this afternoon the constitutionality of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company is attacked. Seven property owners have asked for an injunction to restrain the company and the city from laying or permitting to be laid the pipes of the company in various streets. The bill sets forth that by reason of the consolidation of the several former gas companies in 1897 into the present company, a monopoly was created in violation of the intent of the statutes.

The court is asked to grant the injunction to restrain the company and co-defendant from laying pipes on State Street, Michigan Avenue, Indiana Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Stuart Avenue, Wallace Street, and One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Ninth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets opposite the property of the various petitioners. It is said that under the application the Gas Trust is to be vigorously attacked.

Astronomers to Meet at Williams Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The third annual astronomical conference will be held at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Prominent astronomers from this country and Europe will be present. A permanent organization will be effected at the coming meeting, and arrangements made to hold annual meetings at the larger observatories. Dr. Schlesinger, who for the last year has been Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University, New York, left Yukiah, Cal., to-day. He will take charge of the new observatory at Yukiah.

MR. ROOT'S REFORMATIONS

The New Secretary of War May Change Present Systems.

CHANCE FOR YOUNG OFFICERS

Present Rule of Having Men Nearing Their Retirement Direct Affairs May Be Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Root, when he takes office next week, will, it is intimated at the War Department, give early attention to bringing about some much-needed reforms in the administration that will need the approval of Congress, but which he will have some months to prepare for the consideration of the two houses. Without having had any experience in the public service, Mr. Root is a well-informed man, and he has learned enough about the defects in the system that prevails in the War Department and in the army to know that the disadvantages under which the army labored a year ago and still labors are chiefly attributable to the custom that puts each of the bureaus in charge of a man who has held his place simply because he had lived nearly sixty-two years in the land and been in the army most of that time.

Very soon after he takes charge Mr. Root will find that each of the departments about which fault was found last year is still directed by an officer nearing his retirement. This state of things is not justification, perhaps, for the censure of the men who have reached high places, as they have no way of escaping prominence and responsibility, even though they be not administrative officers, but by retirement before the age limit has been reached or by resignation.

It is not known that Mr. Root has any plan for immediately putting the real work of the departments in the hands of younger and more active and capable men, without the consent of Congress, for the attempt to do that would at once meet with such general resistance as to make the office of Secretary of War seem at once unbearable. And when the subject is proposed to Congress there is no doubt at the War Department that enough resistance will be made through the Committees on Military Affairs to jeopardize the success of any bill devised to vivify and make effective the departments doomed, in case of a failure of reform, to remain perpetually in the hands of men who have just reached the age when by law and by experience it is compulsory upon them to quit trying to be efficient.

An intimation is heard that this question of a reformation of the War Department was the chief subject of the conversation between the President and Mr. Root when he was here, and that while the advice of the new Secretary as to civil matters in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be appreciated, there will be greater appreciation of his ability if he shown in the direction of very positive reform in the present administrative system, the staff system of the army.

The President is not disposed to despise the services and the experience of the old officers of the army, or to make their declining years miserable. But he is impressed strongly with the importance of having such a reform of the army system that when the War Department needs the assistance and suggestions of alert and ripe men it can obtain the very best material in the personnel.

At present it is found by young officers to be almost a crime to suggest ways to do business that are different from the ways to which the old officers have become accustomed. Thinking and inventing are treated as if thought and invention were crime. Young staff officers are tied with red tape and are disabled. The only aspiration that is encouraged is to become old with high rank.

MR. ROOT SEES SENATOR PLATT.

Union League Club to Entertain the New Secretary of War.

Elihu Root, the newly chosen Secretary of War, had a conference yesterday with Senator Platt. Mr. Root called by appointment at the Senator's office about 11:30 o'clock in the morning, and was there for about a half hour. Aterward he went to his office, where he remained another half hour. He then returned to his Summer home at Southampton, L. I.

Neither Senator Platt nor Mr. Root would discuss fully the subject of their conference. Both said that they had talked generally of the duties of the War Department, Mr. Root asking the Senator for information as to many things with which the latter's experience in Washington has made him familiar.

Mr. Root will be entertained by the Union League Club, of which he is President, at as early a day as possible. It is purposed to have a dinner and reception in his honor, but it will not be given until some time after Mr. Root assumes his duties in Washington. It was said yesterday that it is possible that the new Secretary of War will find his work in the capital so exacting that he may retire from the Presidency of the club.

According to his present expectations, Mr. Root will leave this city for Washington July 31. His appointment takes effect Aug. 1.

Mr. Root received a letter of congratulation from Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday, in which the Senator said: "Destruction and reconstruction require a level head and a legal mind, and you meet all of the requirements."

NOT GEN. ALGER'S PLAN.

The Sending Home of the Spanish Prisoners Was First Suggested by a Newspaper Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Alger's claim to be considered the originator of the humane policy of sending the Spanish prisoners back to Spain has been challenged. The evidence to show that another was at least ingenious enough to suggest the idea and to get it before the President several days before Mr. Alger went home from the White House to dream over a question put to him by the President, has been produced and it is evident that the President must know that it was not Mr. Alger who first proposed the disposition of the Santiago prisoners that was eventually made.

On July 6, 1898, J. H. Brown, a newspaper correspondent here, sent to the White House and to the address of Secretary J. A. Porter a letter inclosing another letter to the President. In the letter to Mr. Porter, which was delivered by hand, Mr. Brown requested that if the suggestions in his letter to the President were worthy of consideration, he hoped that Mr. Porter would ask the personal attention of the President to them. He desired to avoid newspaper exploitation, and so asked the attention of his suggestion first to the President. Mr. Porter approved the spirit of the letter and said that he would at once draw the President's attention to it. The letter to the President was as follows

Within a few days the forces of the United States will hold as prisoners of war thousands of Spanish soldiers and sailors. There is no danger that any large number of Americans will fall into Spanish hands. Would it not be wise, then, to place the rank and file of these prisoners aboard transports, ship them to Spain, and set them free, with the declaration that the United States is not fighting Spaniards, but misrule and oppression?

Such a course would place the conduct of the war on the part of the United States high above the common standard of warfare, would paralyze the machinations of our Continental enemies, and would probably bring Spain to immediately sue for peace. The country would applaud you in this wise, humane, and practical course.

On July 8, three days after this advice was delivered to the President, according to the statement of Secretary Alger, the President, at the White House, asked Mr. Alger what, in his judgment, should be done with the Spanish prisoners. Mr. Alger took the question home with him and dreamed over it, and on July 10 brought to the President the suggestion offered on July 6 by Mr. Brown. If the President showed Mr. Brown's letter to him, he evidently has forgotten the circumstance. The correspondence quoted in part, and which is still on file in the White House, shows that the President was fully advised as to the course suggested by Mr. Alger when he asked the advice of the Secretary of War.

TAYLOR ON NAVAL TACTICS.

Indiana's Captain Says Santiago and Manila Battles Added Little of Value as to Naval Warfare.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana, who now commands the North Atlantic Squadron, and who was formerly President of the War College, gave a lecture on the subject of naval tactics this morning. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The battles of Santiago and Manila, complete successes though they were, have added but little evidence of value to naval tactics. Two fleets composed of fighting material trained to a high point of efficiency by two leaders of great genius, energy, and bravery, annihilated two other fleets unfit and unready, though not deficient in bravery. There was little need of naval tactics in their technical sense. To close in, to stay there, and to fight it out were the only methods that the occasion demanded.

"We have to guard ourselves, however, from placing too great a value upon gun fire, when we consider the tremendous effect it certainly had in these battles. We must form our plans in future based upon an enemy who will be our equal in gun fire, as in other qualities, and who will not permit us to have our own way to such an extent as we had against the Spanish, and we should not permit the result of gun fire in those two battles to act so powerfully upon our imaginations as to change our regard for those tactical principles which centuries, rather than days, have firmly established."

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He and His Party Leave Washington for Lake Champlain and Pass Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington on a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, for a stay of several weeks. With the President were Miss Sarah Duncan, his niece; Secretary Cortelyou, and a retinue of White House attachés and servants. A crowd of several hundred people were at the station to see the Presidential party off. Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Controller Dawes were also at the train to bid the party farewell.

The train upon which the party traveled consisted of the sleeper Coronet, the composite car Patagonia, and the Atlantic. It went over the Pennsylvania Road to Jersey City, whence it will proceed by the West Shore to Albany, and by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Lake Champlain. The party is due to arrive at the Hotel Champlain at 8:45 to-morrow morning.

President McKinley and his party passed through Jersey City last night en route for Lake Champlain. The train arrived at 9:05 and left at 9:20 P. M.

THE HANNAS' BIG IRON DEAL.

Senator's Firm Secures Control of the Chapin and Winthrop Mines and Two Large Steel Fleets.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

"On Friday of this week papers will be passed by which the National Steel Company acquires the well-known Chapin and Winthrop Mines and the steel fleets of the Mutual Transportation Company and the Menominee Transit Company. All these properties are familiarly known in the trade as allied to the Hanna interests, and L. C. Hanna, who is the active head of M. A. Hanna & Co., has represented in the negotiations the various owners of both mining and vessel properties. On the part of the National Steel Company the deal has been conducted by President W. E. Reis. The National Steel Company has acquired almost all the stock of the following companies:

"Chapin Mining Company, holding a twenty-year lease, dating from 1894, of the famous Chapin mine of Iron Mountain, Mich., Menominee range.

"Winthrop Iron Company, owning the fee of the Winthrop Mine in the Ishpeming, Mich., district, Marquette range. The company has in fee 160 acres of mineral lands and, in addition, 80 acres of surface lands.

"The Mutual Transportation Company of Cleveland, owning the steel steamers Corralia, Corsica, Corona, and Camori; also an interest in the P. Y. & A. docks at Ashtabula, Ohio.

"The Menominee Transit Company of Cleveland, owning the steel steamers Grecian, Roman, German, Saxon, and Briton. These vessels have an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 gross tons of ore per annum.

"The Chapin, known as the largest single producer of iron ore in the United States, has to its credit 7,499,450 tons, its first shipments being made in 1880. It is capable of 900,000 to 950,000 tons a year, under existing conditions. Sales for the present year were close to 850,000 tons. At the beginning of the present year there were between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons of ore in sight, and the reserves are considered enormous.

"The Winthrop property has vast quantities of ore in sight and in reserve, and is good for 300,000 tons a year. Thus the two mines will readily furnish about 1,250,000 tons of ore a year. The Winthrop began shipping in 1890, and its total output is 1,256,814 tons.

"It is a stipulation of the transaction just closed that M. A. Hanna & Co. shall handle the various properties involved.

"With the Chapin and Winthrop, the National Steel Company has about 80 per cent. of its requirements in its own hands, having in addition the Oliver, one-sixth of the Oliver Iron Mining Company's ores, an interest in the Biwabik Mine, and a term contract for Adams ore. Its requirements are about 3,000,000 tons."

POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.

Soldiers and Sailors Need Not Pay Forwarding Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Soldiers, sailors, and other persons in the service of the Government who are serving in our new possessions will no longer have to pay for having their mail sent to them.

The Post Office Department has never been called upon to deal with colonial questions, and consequently the rules governing the forwarding of mail matter have been applied to the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam. The result has been that "postage due" has become an item of expense to officers and men who have been sent to these islands.

In an order issued to-day Postmaster General Smith directs that hereafter their actual location shall be considered as the original destination of mail matter sent to them, and that the sending of mail matter from place to place shall not, in their case, be considered as "forwarding." This relieves them from the necessity of paying additional postage.

Prefers Puerto Rico to the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Trade is to rob the stage of Robert Edeson. The well-known actor, who is now at the Grand Opera House here playing in "Arizona," will leave the company at the end of the present week and hereafter reside in Puerto Rico, where he is to represent several corporations of New York, the names of which he does not disclose. His wife, Miss Helen Berg, will join him there on her return from Europe. Mr. Edeson will go almost immediately to his post and will first make a horseback tour of the island.

St. Stephen's College Sells Land.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 26.—The Trustees of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, in the town of Red Hook, have sold to Andrew C. Zabriskie of New York the country place in Red Hook known as Blithewood, containing about 130 acres of land. The consideration is given as $45,000. Blithewood is in the vicinity of Rokeby, owned by the Chandler family, and other large estates in Northern Dutchess County. St. Stephen's College is an Episcopal institution.

1899 ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Municipal Assembly

collection 1,689,877.81

Total $86,183,768.58
Apparent loss by omitted decimals as shown above... ..... 360.04

Total $86,183,407.94

An ordinance embodying the recommendations of the report was submitted with it.

Various city officials were asked for their opinion anent the tax rate. Some expressed satisfaction with it and some did not.

"It's an outrage. Don't say anything more," declared President Frederick Bowley of the Borough of Queens. To his fellow-members of the Board of Public Improvement he quietly but emphatically remarked: "It is fierce!"

"We are charged with a deficiency of $890,092.49," he said later. "On Friday, together with a number of representative men from Queens, I propose to call on the Controller and inquire about that. I cannot understand it. We will ask Mr. Coler for the plain facts. We want a bill, or, in other words, we want to know what we are paying for."

President Coogan of Manhattan Borough said he thought the rate for Manhattan was perfectly just, considering the many improvements that have been made. "I am a large individual taxpayer myself," he said, "and I feel the rate is very reasonable. It is lower than I expected."

"I am very well satisfied with the rate," said Commissioner of Sewers James Kane. "It is the lowest rate we have had in Brooklyn in thirty years."

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, said he thought the rate was in every way equitable, and was perfectly satisfied.

Louis Haffen, President of the Bronx, said: "I have not had time to consider the matter thoroughly and do not care to express an opinion."

AGITATION IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Property Owners Combining to Oppose the New Tax Rate.

Property owners in Queens Borough are preparing to organize to oppose the tax rate levied upon that borough. The owners of $3,000,000 worth of property in Astoria and Bowery Bay have already combined, and have engaged ex-Corporation Attorney Walter J. Foster of Long Island City to represent them. They comprise the Steinway, Victor, Rainey, Einstein, Freeman, Schmidt, and Elliott estates, and the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Association and the Astoria Homestead Company.

In Brooklyn Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Mr. Foster obtained an order for a review of the assessments of his clients.

GLOOM AT HUNTER'S POINT.

The Police Enforce Raines Law at Long Island City's Bowery.

An eclipse has come upon the glories of Hunter's Point. Borden Avenue, the Bowery of that locality, is steeped in gloom. The light has gone out of the life of that lurid thoroughfare—at least after 1 A. M.—and the insidious Raines law sandwich has cast its blight broadcast. The change came so suddenly that the owners of the saloons, palm gardens, cafés, and concert halls are still trying to find out what has happened. They are all at sea, for they never dreamed that there would come a day when the law would be enforced relative to closed hours, having music with drinks, &c.

No one ever before interfered with these things along Borden Avenue, and it was not for a moment thought that any one ever would. The oldest inhabitant remembers that Borden Avenue ran wide open when he was a boy. It ran under Gleason and under Sanford, and when Long Island City ceased to be it remained, doing business at the old stand, in the old way. Night before last, however, the edict went forth from the police station that Borden Avenue would have to close up at 1 o'clock.

This caused a shock and was immediately followed by the announcement that the edict "went." It was a difficult thing for Borden Avenue to close up. Some of the saloons had no doors, having remained open for years. Locksmiths were in sudden and urgent demand. Many of the proprietors had to have locks fitted to their side doors because through long disuse and neglect old keys had been lost. The pathetic job of "closing up" the avenue was accomplished on the hour, however. During the early hours of yesterday morning people returning from Manhattan were amazed and confused upon finding Borden Avenue in darkness. Several persons, it is said, thought they had lost their way, and went about inquiring where Borden Avenue was.

This startling change follows the sudden shift of Capt. Tim White to Hunter's Point from Newtown. Capt. White will not talk beyond saying that he was sent to the precinct to enforce the law, and that this will be done, even though Borden Avenue should fall into decay.

HORSECAR WRECKED.

Struck by a Cable Car at Park Row and New Chambers Street—Two Passengers Hurt.

A Third Avenue cable car came into collision with a Madison Street horse car at the corner of Park Row and New Chambers Street at 10:55 o'clock last night. The horse car was wrecked and two of its fifteen passengers were injured. John Flaharty, a salesman, of 49 Greenwich Avenue, received an injury to the spine, and Bertha Comiki, eight years old, of 260 West Thirty-fifth Street, was lacerated about the face. They were sent to their homes after being treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital. The accident threw the occupants of both cars into a wild panic, and hundreds of spectators flocked to the scene.

At the hour named Madison Street Car No. 93 came up New Chambers Street toward Park Row to cross to the west. It was in charge of Driver James McArdle of 356 Madison Street and Conductor Edward Bolk of 81 Division Avenue, Brooklyn. Cable Car No. 573, bound north, came bowling along at the same time. Gripman George Morrison sounded his gong and yelled at McArdle, but the latter kept on his way until the cable car was almost upon him, when he struck his horses violently with the whip. The animals lurched, slipped, and fell just as the car was across the Third Avenue tracks. The next instant the cable car struck it with a crash, toppling it over, and throwing its passenegrs into the street.

The car was badly shattered, and the front end of the cable car was smashed. The passengers in the latter were badly shaken up, but none was hurt. Flaherty and the Comike girl were picked up and carried into a near-by restaurant, where they were attended by the ambulance surgeon. Gripman Morrison was arrested. Traffic on both roads was suspended for a while, but the disabled horse car was patched up and taken back to the stables at the foot of Grand Street.

TAKEN FOR ANOTHER MAN.

Brooklynite Has an Unpleasant Experience at a Summer Resort.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 26.—An unhappy resemblance made trouble here yesterday evening for Paul T. Kenny of Brooklyn. He has been a guest at the hotel, and among his fellow guests was a man known as C. E. Merrill. There was a strong resemblance between the two men, which was frequently remarked. They were of the same size, both wore Van Dyke beards, and both dressed neatly but plainly.

A series of petty robberies has annoyed the hotel people, and last evening, when an old man named Wheeler complained that knock-out drops had been given him, and that he had been afterward robbed by a well-dressed man with a Van Dyke beard, everybody began to look for Merrill. Mr. Kenny was known to be absent at his business in Brooklyn, but Merrill had disappeared and had neglected to pay his bill.

Last night, as Mr. Kenny was walking on the beach, he was astonished when one of the usually respectful waiters seized him and ordered him to go to the hotel. He went along thinking he was humoring a dangerous lunatic until they met old Mr. Wheeler, who promptly shouted:

"There's the man who gave me knock-out drops and robbed me!"

Then there was a general rush and excitement.

"Has everybody here gone crazy?" demanded Mr. Kenny, anxiously trying to find out what it was all about.

Here somebody recognized him, and there were explanations and apologies. Merrill has not been heard from.

Quarrel Leads to Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.—Matt Stanford, one of the most prominent white farmers in Washington County, shot and instantly killed Preston Carson on the public road, and then went to his victim's home and fired five shots into the house through the front door. The shots hit two of Carson's children, four and six years old. The younger will probably die. Stanford fled, but was captured and taken to Jonesborough and locked up. The men had quarreled over a trivial matter.

CLEVELAND MORE QUIET

Plan to Adjust Questions at Issue Is Proposed.

BIG MEETINGS TO BE HELD

Brooklyn Suburb the Centre of the Combat Between the Street Railway and the Strikers.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—A step in which much hope of conciliating the street car company and its striking employes was taken here to-night by the committee of the Council, which succeeded in patching up an agreement over the difficulties which caused the first strike a month ago. The committee to-night made a request for a special meeting of the Council to-morrow night to discuss ways and means of putting an end to the present distressing situation.

It is regarded as probable that the old committee will be reappointed, and will at once set about its labors. They succeeded in the first instance, after the Board of Arbitration had failed, and a compromise whereby every fifth crew was to be non-union was patched up. The union men, on their part, agreed to treat the non-unionists working with them with every consideration shown members of the brotherhood. Over allegations made by both sides that the other had violated this agreement the strike which started a week ago Sunday grew.

The strikers say that the company did not put enough union men at work, and the company claims that their non-union employes were much harassed by the men of the association. The work of the committee, which is expected to result from the meeting of Councilmen to-morrow will be primarily to discover if the agreement has been violated, and if so, by whom.

The action of the old committee in seeking to repeat its former success meets with the approval of Gen. Axline, members of the State Board of Arbitration, and the Mayor and his advisers, as well as citizens generally, it is said.

The storm centre of the street railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb connected with Cleveland by a long, high bridge. At noon 150 employes of the Born Steel Range Company blockaded a car on the bridge, and dragged the motorman and conductor from their posts, inflicting with their fists and other weapons injuries more painful than serious.

Soldiers on guard at the barn, about half a mile away, hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises searched, but there was no clue by which the guilty ones could be picked out, so the soldiers bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

A boy was shot this evening by a non-union conductor, but whether or not the bullet was an accidental one the police have not yet determined. Frank Wright, a boy thirteen years old, was sitting on the front porch of the house at 33 Anndale Avenue when an electric car came along. Although there was no disturbance in the neighborhood at the time, it is stated, the conductor, who stood on the front platform with his motorman, carried a revolver in his hand. Suddenly it was discharged, and young Wright gave a cry of pain. The bullet had entered his right leg just below the groin. The car ran on to Euclid Avenue and into the barn. When the police arrived the conductor was not to be found.

Gen. Axline, in command of the troops here, in order to personally view the situation, took a ride to-day on an Orange Street car. He was in civilian dress and the car was stoned at various intervals all along the route. A rock came near hitting him. The General took other trips through the troubled districts, but declined to give his views of the situation.

The vigilance of the guards while daylight aided them prevented trouble of a serious nature. Preparations for mass meetings at various points were made during the day. It is expected that a large one will be held in Monumental Square, in the heart of the city, to-morrow night, unless the Mayor prohibits it.

In preparation for one a platform was to-day erected in Brooklyn to protest against the action of Mayor Farley of Cleveland, who has assumed, under the authority of an almost forgotten statute, supreme police power in Cuyahoga County. This leaves Mayor Phelps of the suburb, together with his constabulary, shorn of their robes of power, and they do not like it. The two Mayors are not on the terms that existed between the storied Governors of the two Carolinas.

The soldiers and the Cleveland Chief Executive's special police in Brooklyn are not allowed to use the public hydrants to get water, it is said, and upon various occasions bayonets were of a necessity used to convince shopkeepers that it was wisest to sell soldiers what they wanted. Mayor Farley to-day mailed Mayor Phelps a letter in which he declared that if the Cleveland cohorts had any more trouble about getting water, Cleveland, which pumps the water to the suburb, would attempt to abrogate the water truce and let the whole hamlet go thirsty. Mayor Farley also issued a statement to the strikers in which he said that a man who was more loyal to his labor union than to himself and his country was a coward and a bad citizen.

Cars were run on twelve lines of the Big Consolidated to-day and on most of the lines last night. From this the authorities take much hope for continued improvement.

President Mahon of the National Union of Street Car Employes, in an interview to-day, declared that as the street car company, according to his information, was losing thousands of dollars every day, the strike would have to be settled soon upon advances made by the company. In the face of this, President Everett to-day again told the Board of Arbitration that the company had nothing to arbitrate. The board is unable to take action looking to a settlement in view of the attitudes of the opposing forces.

President Everett of the Big Consolidated has modified his statement to the effect that none of the strikers would be employed, by announcing that he will take back 150 of the old men provided they will apply individually. He adds that possibly this number may be increased as vacancies occur as a result of the "weeding out" process to take place among the new men employed since the strike began.

The strike leaders, however, still insist that every man must be taken back, and, above all, that the union must be recognized by the company. They claim that their ranks remain practically unbroken, and that they are in a position to hold out indefinitely; that the Big Consolidated is losing money to the extent of many thousands of dollars per day, and sooner or later will concede the demands of the strikers.

TROUBLE AT EVANSVILLE.

Negro Miners Cause a Disturbance and Discontented Strikers Threaten Open Combat.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—Rioting prevailed at two of the local mines to-day. As the colored non-union miners employed at the First Avenue Mine came from work they were met by a crowd of small boys, who carried tin horns and tin cans. They followed the miners for about a block and kept up a continual yell. Finally the negroes turned on the boys and pulled their pistols.

They fired several shots into the crowd, but no one was hurt. The boys jumped behind trees and telephone poles for protection. Soon there were several hundred people on the scene, and many of them carried Winchesters. The police dispersed the crowds with difficulty. Nearly 1,000 people gather at the John Ingle Mine, and when the negro miners stopped work they were surrounded by strikers and sympathizers.

Both union and non-union men carried arms, and it is impossible for the officers to disarm them. The wife of one of the strikers made an attack on John Ingle, the owner of the mine, and struck him over the head with an empty powder can. The non-union miners rushed through the line and were brought to the city on a tugboat. The men paraded the streets with their arms, and the police made no effort to stop them. Mayor Akin issued a proclamaion to-night forbidding the miners from parading the streets.

The situation is extremely grave to-night, and the officers find themselves unable to control it. The negro miners at the First Avenue mine say they will take Winchesters with them as they go to work in the morning.

NEW THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND DENVER.
Only 26 hours en route.
The Missouri Pacific Railway, in connection with the Rock Island Route from Kansas City, is now operating through sleeping cars between St. Louis and Denver, leaving St. Louis 9 A. M. daily, arriving Denver 11 o'clock the next morning. This is the quickest line between these cities by over two hours

A CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEM.

Decision by Justice Beekman, If Upheld, Will Affect Hundreds of Office Holders.

A decision by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court on Saturday, granting the application of one Mehegan for a writ of peremptory mandamus, is of importance to hundreds of office holders in this city.

Mehegan was a driver in the Fire Department, having been appointed after a competitive examination on May 14, 1896, which position he still held when the charter went into effect. He was removed from his position without charges having been preferred against him or a hearing or reasons given for his removal. The substance of Justice Beekman's decision is that the action of the Civil Service Commission appointed by the Mayor as provided for by the charter, changing the classification of competitive positions to non-competitive positions, should have had the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, and that, having failed to get it approved, their action was void.

The Court of Appeals had decided in the case of People ex rel. Terry against Keller (158 New York, 187,) that a renewal in similar circumstances was proper, and affirmed orders of the Appellate Division and Special Term denying writ of mandamus. In that case Terry was a Superintendent of an almshouse in New York City, and held that position when the charter went into effect. His position was a competitive one, but the Municipal Civil Service Commission changed this position to the non-competitive class, and Terry was removed without notice or an opportunity to be heard. Justice O'Brien, in the case, said that the city authorities had the power to make such classification. "They acted within the scope of the authority conferred upon them by the city charter," he said. "The classification therefore was perfectly legal and effectual, and it had the effect of making the relator's position non-competitive." He added:

"I will not be responsible in any degree for throwing the affairs of a great city into inexplicable confusion. To turn out all or at least a great number of the persons engaged in the civil service of the city and to put others in their places would produce a condition of things somewhat akin to anarchy. It is hardly possible to foresee the consequences that would follow such a decision. It is entirely safe to say that whatever effect it might have upon the affairs of the city, it would produce a brood of litigations that would trouble the courts for a long time to come."

This is likely to be the result should the decision of Justice Beekman stand, for as a new man has been put in the place of every man removed, these men will have to go out to allow the old employes to resume their places. The result of an appeal in the Mehegan case is eagerly awaited by hundreds of new appointees.

THE PEROT KIDNAPPING CASE.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were William H. Perot of Baltimore and Detective Albert Gault of the same city, who go to England to appear in the case of the citizens of Baltimore against Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, indicted for the kidnapping of her child, Gladys Perot, of whom the courts, with her consent, had awarded the custody to her grandfather, Mr. Perot.

Mrs. Perot, who was a society belle of Baltimore a year ago, became estranged from her husband, W. V. Perot, of that city, and they were divorced, their two children being given to the husband's father, William H. Perot. He, as their guardian, had them with him at his Summer home at Woodbrook, near Baltimore. Mrs. Perot, who had lived for some time in London, returned to America unexpectedly. She appeared in Baltimore about two weeks ago and asked the grandfather for his permission to see the children. He consented, and she, after having persuaded nim to let her keep the daughter, Gladys, at the hotel over night, abducted the child and fled to Canada, whence she sailed on the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman for Londonderry, Ireland.

The abduction created great excitement in Baltimore, and an indictment was promptly obtained against Mrs. Perot, charging her with abduction, and English detectives were notified to arrest the fugitive upon her arrival on British soil. She will be arrested provisionally upon the indictment, after which proceedings will be instituted for her extradition. Detective Gault bears a commission from President McKinley to represent the United States Government during the extradition proceedings. Lawyers throughout the country are arguing the question as to whether the English Government will grant the request of this Government for extradition in the case. The indications are that, even if Mrs. Perot is arrested immediately upon her arrival on British soil, Mr. Perot and Detective Gault will spend perhaps two months in England.

It is said that Mrs. Perot had during her extensive residence in London enjoyed the acquaintance of an influential circle of friends, and that there is every likelihood that she will have the financial aid and practical advice of some prominent Londoners in her fight to retain the custody of the child.

Should Mrs. Perot relinquish possession of the child, it is said, the charge will doubtless be dropped, otherwise a legal battle is sure to follow.

SUSPENDED FROM BELLEVUE.

It was stated at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that the Inspection Committee of the Medical Board had suspended Dr. William M. Richards, senior physician of the third medical division of the hospital for alleged neglect of duty and continued absence from the hospital without leave. It is stated that Dr. Richards has been absent from the hospital since Tuesday, July 18, and, it is claimed, without permission or without notifying the House Surgeon, Dr. Beveridge.

Dr. Richards stated last night, at his residence, 145 East Twenty-first Street, relative to his suspension, that it was true he had been away from the hospital for over a week, but it had been on account of the serious illness of his wife. He left the hospital on the night of Tuesday, July 18, telling the house surgeon that his wife was very ill. When he found how serious her condition was he telephoned to the house surgeon to get a substitute to fill his place, as he did not know when he could return. On Friday last he received a note from Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, visiting physician, notifying him that he was absent without leave, which was against the rules of the hospital. He immediately answered the letter, directing it to the hospital, but it was returned to him this morning marked undelivered, and he inclosed it in another envelope and directed it to Dr. Le Favre's office. Dr. Richards feels confident that the matter will be straightened out with justice to him.

Dr. Richards is the son of Prof. Richards of Yale and is himself a graduate of that university, and was prominently identified with athletics while there. He is the nephew of Charities Commissioner Keller.

Mrs. Ann M. Fair Dead.

Mrs. Ann Maitland Fair, the mother of Mrs. Alice De Graff, who is Publisher Frank N. Doubleday's mother-in-law, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge. She was eighty-seven years old, and had resided with her daughter two years. Prior to that time she lived for thirty-five years in Chicago. She leaves a son in Chicago, Robert M. Fair, who is connected with Marshall Field & Co. She died of old age, and was ill only about a week. Mrs. Fair was a Quaker, and the interment will probably be in the Quaker Cemetery, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Services will be held at the house at 10:30 o'clock.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW HOME.

Plans for the House to be Built on Upper Fifth Avenue—Elaborate Landscape Gardening Scheme.

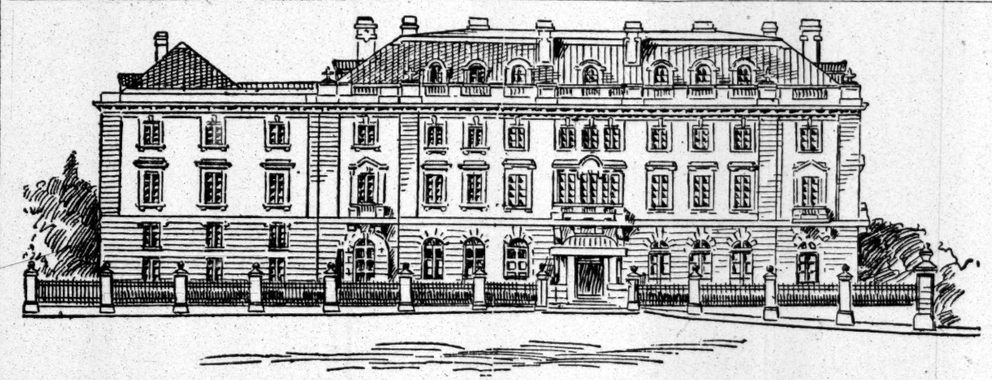
The house which is to be built for Andrew Carnegie on the block fronting Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, will be one of the finest private residences in the city. In one respect it will be the finest, for the large amount of land—the whole width of the block—acquired by Mr. Carnegie will make possible an elaborate scheme of landscape gardening, supplementing and completing the architecture of the house.

In The Architectural Record for the month reproductions of the elevations and the plan of the first story of the house are given. These illustrations are taken from the competitive drawings, which have been modified since the work was committed to the architects, Babb, Cook & Willard, of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City. By the courtesy of the publishers of The Architectural Record, two of the plans are reproduced in THE TIMES.

The architects have eschewed the over-elaboration of detail, which is such a marked fault of many New York residences, and have designed a quiet, picturesque, but dignified edifice in the Dutch-Colonial style, which is similar in many essentials to the once vilified but recently again popular style of the early Georgian period. The only real departure from the latter is in the roof, in which are placed dormer windows.

The main building is four stories high, with a wing on the Madison Avenue side. Light stone is to be used up to the architraves of the windows of the main story, above which is to be brick with stone moldings, and a stone cornice of plain but elegant design. The windows, in conformity with the style of architecture adopted, will not be large. Those of the first story and the dormer windows in the roof will have rounded heads, those of the remainder are square.

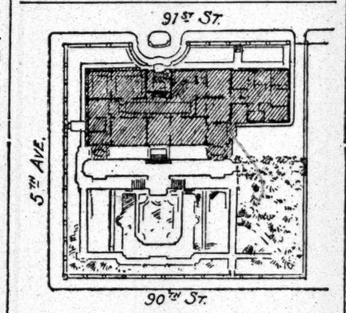
The principal entrance will be on the Ninety-first Street side. On Fifth Avenue about half of the block will be occupied by the building and the remainder by the garden. A wrought-iron railing, with stone pillars, will surround the whole property. The garden is to be built in terraces, with stonework surrounding the flower beds, in the style adopted in some recent houses in Kensington, notably that of Mr. Burgess,



The Front on Ninety-first Street, Showing Entrance.

in the Mulbury Road, in which the garden is arranged in the style of the French chateaus of the early Renaissance.

Entering from Ninety-first Street a small entrance hall leads into another large hall. On the right of the former will be the dining room, leading into a tea room, and on the left a large billiard room. The library, one of the largest apartments in the house, will be to the right, back of the main hall, while on the other side will be the drawing room, of the same size as the library. To the left of the drawing room will be the breakfast room, at the rear of which will be a conservatory, oval in shape, looking on to the garden. A number of smaller apart-



Plan of the Block Front.

ments will be in the wing of the building on the Madison Avenue side.

The plans as given in The Architectural Record do not call for a porte-cochère, but this detail, which is a feature of most of the recent large houses on Fifth Avenue, could be easily added without spoiling the appearance of the exterior.

SPOOKS SCARE A BIG CROWD.

"Haunted House" on Willis Avenue Creates a Sensation—Police Fail to Find the Ghost.

The residents of Willis Avenue, in the northern part of the city, were thrown into a tremendous state of excitement last evening by the discovery of a full-grown and able-bodied spook which has made its habitat, temporarily it is hoped, in a deserted dwelling on Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The residents in the immediate vicinity have reason to believe that the house is haunted by a large family or even a colony of ghosts, each member with lusty lungs.

It is an old two-story frame structure, situated 100 feet back from the street, and was formerly owned and occupied by Charles Hogan, an eccentric old man, who lived there all alone and died there about a year ago. Since Hogan's death the house has been empty and deserted until the spooks moved in.

At 6 o'clock last night residents in the vicinity had their blood curdled by hearing cries of children being spanked coming from the house. The mysterious cries were repeated at short intervals until several hundred awe-stricken people gathered on the sidewalk to listen. The specialty of these spooks seemed to be plain yelling. About 300 persons were congregated on the street in front of the house at 9 o'clock, when there appeared at one of the upper story windows a figure draped all in white.

It appeared to be that of a man about 6 feet tall with a white sheet thrown over his head. Through the draperies eye-holes had been cut—a most unspooklike proceeding. The figure moved a long arm gracefully and cordially at the assemblage and withdrew. Several women and children in the crowd yelled with fright, and many took to their heels. Word was sent to the Alexander Avenue Police Station and seven policemen were sent to the scene on the double quick.

Meanwhile the cries again echoed from the house, and the excited crowd had grown to fully 1,000 persons. Then a lower window of the house opened and the same white figure reappeared for a moment, made a gesture similar to a man frying "flapjacks," and was gone. No one of the crowd dared approach the house until the arrival of the police.

The latter drew their clubs and advanced upon the house with a terrific show of force and a good deal of noise. At the door they halted, and each patrolman stepped back politely to let the Roundsman enter first but of deference to his rank. The noises had ceased, and there was a suspicious sound of earthly feet shuffling out through a back window. The officers ransacked the house from garret to cellar, but found it absolutely empty. The spook family had gone, bag and baggage.

The policemen found the crowd outside growing momentarily and devoted the remainder of the evening to dispersing it. The crowd became suspiciously noisy and unmanageable. One particularly unruly young man was arrested. He was William McDowell, twenty-one years old, a cabinet maker, of 233 East Thirteenth Street. He was taken to the station house, and his business, that of cabinet making, was so suggestive of spirits and things that he was locked up on suspicion.

Ten Eyck Will Coach Yale Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arrangements have just been concluded by which James A. Ten Eyck, the oarsman and winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, will act as coach for the Yale crews during the next year.

EQUITABLE LIFE BANQUET

Fortieth Anniversary Celebrated at the Waldorf-Astoria.

PROMINENT PERSONS ATTEND

Handsome Gifts for President Alexander, Who Talks of the Society's Work—The Other Speeches.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its existence by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Agents of the society had come on to be present at this banquet from the furthest shores of the continent and it gathered together the Presidents of most of its rival companies, politicians, statesmen, business men, and even representatives of the insurance laws of the Prussian kingdom and the German empire.

It was a notable occasion. The dining room was crowded to its fullest capacity, so that many intending guests found seats with difficulty. The room was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and over the President's seat was unrolled a gigantic scroll showing the increasing prosperity of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from 1859 up to the present year.

In the galleries were hundreds of women, wives and friends of the officials of the society, giving, as Bishop Potter said, "the chiefest charm to the occasion." While dozens of the men diners grew hot and weary in the close and oppressive hall, the women stood at their posts until the last toast was drunk, the last sentiment uttered, and the fortieth anniversary was history.

President James W. Alexander of the society presided, offered the toasts, and introduced the speakers. At the head table, with him, sat the following: Joel G. Van Cise, Dr. Edward W. Lambert, Henry M. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Marcellus Hartley, William Alexander, James G. Batterson, Gage E. Tarbell, Robert A. Granniss, George T. Wilson, Levi P. Morton, James H. Hyde, Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry E. Howland, Rabbi Schulman, John A. McCall, John R. Hegeman, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, S. D. Ripley, T. D. Jordan, W. H. McIntyre, Francis W. Jackson, A. W. Maine, and R. G. Hann.

THE PRUSSIANS CONSPICUOUS.

Conspicuous among the diners were the Prussian representatives, the Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and Herr von Knebel Doeberitz. The former glittered in orders, and a cross hung over his breast. The rank and gorgeousness of the Prussians, however, did not save them from the avidity of American humor. President Alexander, noting that they had withdrawn rather early from the banquet, referred to that fact in introducing John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who wanted to get away to catch a train.

"I shall next introduce," said he, "the President of one of the youngest of our sister companies, as he wishes to withdraw early—like the representatives of the Prussian Government." [Laughter.]

Two other incidents marked the evening as a notable one in the history of the Equitable. These were the presentation to President Alexander by the agents of the society of a magnificent loving cup of silver, and the presentation to the President by the Board of Managers of an album containing an address and the signatures of the body of men which the late President, Henry B. Hyde, called "the old guard of the society."

The loving cup was filled to the brim with champagne, and the President, after touching the brim with his lips, passed it to Bishop Potter, who tasted it gingerly, and passed it on to ex-Judge Howland, and so on until it came to Gen. Merritt, who looked at it, sipped of its contents, and placed it in front of him. Here it remained for the rest of the evening, although the warrior did not appeal to it again. He forgot it in the thoughts of his own speech, which was soon to come.

The banquet was remarkable for the enthusiasm of the diners. Whenever President Alexander started to talk there was a shout that could be heard clear to the street. Along in the middle of the evening the President remembered he had forgotten to give a toast, and immediately each diner sprang to his feet, with brimming champagne glass.

"I propose," said Mr. Alexander, "a toast to the President of the United States and to the Queen of England," and everybody drank with a cheer.

MR. ALEXANDER'S SPEECH.

The first speech of the evening was made by President Alexander. He said "I believe that we have in the Equitable Society that same feeling which makes the troops in the Philippines stand shoulder to shoulder—it is what is called esprit de corps." There was a tremendous shout at this. After it had subsided, the President continued:

"I believe that there is some expectation that the surplus of the Equitable is to be divided to-night. There are many who have been licking their chops while watching that 'watermelon smiling on the vine,' and waiting to have it cut. Now, I declare to you that by our charter, by the laws of the State, by our solemn contracts, by the promises of honorable men given day in and day out during forty years, not one dollar of that surplus shall ever be diverted from the policy holders to whom it belongs, and they shall get it all.

"Only forty years ago our honored society—honored not only by our own Equitable family, but by the whole world—was launched, a frail bark on tempestuous seas. I shall not weary you with statistics of our achievements—they are familiar to every one of you. They have become such household words that it needs a shock like this signal event to bring home to us a realization of their tremendous import.

"But in the midst of our justifiable rejoicing, a shade of sadness crosses the sunlight and makes us pause. One great figure in he history of this society is absent. He who held the helm at the start and who shaped the course and steered the ship to success has vanished from our circle. But the good he did lives after him, and while celebrating the results of his life's work let us stop and lay our wreath upon his yet green grave.

"This institution—this Equitable—which he founded and fostered, is his monument, to stand for all time a testimony to the wisdom, strength, and character of Henry B. Hyde." [Long cheering.]

THE CONDUCT OF THE SOCIETY.

"I see here to-night our Directors, our faithful officers, heads of departments, and old clerks. I see the pick of our magnificent corps of managers and agents. I see the Presidents of our larger sister companies, and I see these distinguished invited guests who have honored and encouraged us by their presence. What is the word that one who loves the Equitable Society should say to this notable company on this unique occasion? Is it a boast of what has been done, or a keynote for the future?

"Profoundly sensible of the responsibility that has been placed on the shoulders of myself and my associates; impressed with the solemnity of the trust assumed, with sincere affection for my brothers in office in the field; encouraged by the support of a loyal and harmonious body of able officers, Directors and producers, I propose that the administration of this society shall be marked by justice, equity, and conscientious regard for what is right and best in the conduct of such a sacred calling, and that volume of business shall be important only as a secondary consideration.

"Our balance sheet shall represent nothing that is not worth what is there stated. Our investments shall be made first for permanence and next for productiveness. Our premiums and reserves shall be put on the most rigidly conservative basis. Methods which tend to weaken rather than to strengthen shall be avoided.

"The disposition of some agents to make different rates to different people shall be restrained, but less by compact than by removing the incentive. No rush for temporary popularity shall seduce us from doing what goes for safety, economy, and ultimate strength. We shall avoid what is claptrap and pyrotechnic and devote ourselves to what is fundamental.

"We shall recognize that our neighbors in the business have their title to respect as well as ourselves, and shall endeavor to stamp out the contemptible practice of uplifting ourselves by tearing down our rivals. There is glory enough for all.'

"And now, my friends, with a sound and vigorous corporation under our care, with hosts of friends and a band of supporters that cannot be excelled, we look forward to a spirited campaign in all that is good and worthy—happy in the conviction that where trust and virtue and sound business principles are the watchwords of our lives, our labors will be rewarded." [Tremendous cheering.]

BISHOP POTTER'S REMARKS.

President Alexander, in introducing Bishop Potter, said that the Bishop's interest in himself was due to the fact that Mrs. Alexander is an Episcopalian, but that the Bishop had told him that he would "see him through," if the Presbyterian route he had selected proved to be unsafe. [Laughter.]

The Bishop retaliated by saying that he would read a cablegram he had received in the morning from Mrs. Alexander, who is in Europe, which read: "Kindly keep your eye on James." This literally brought down the house, and President Alexander blushed until the color could be detected across the banquet room.

Bishop Potter said that he sometimes wished that this Government, which is frequently said to be paternal, was more so. He sometimes wished that some legislation could be enacted to compel men in the laboring classes, upon whose work from day to day women and children must depend, to insure their lives so that their widows and orphans would have something to aid them when the stay of the family was gone.

He thought this law would be of special service to the families of ministers. There was much laughter at this. He argued that the great insurance companies are teachnig throughout the world one of the greatest of all virtues, the virtue of prudence.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke upon the growth of the Equitable Society, saying that of the thirty companies that had started in the great boom of 1850 only three had survived, and of these the Equitable was supreme.

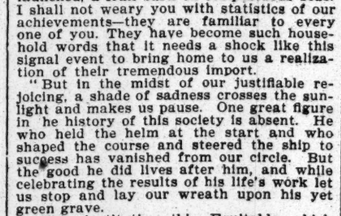
GEN. MERRITT CAUTIOUS.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, who did not expect to speak, but who was called on, anyhow, said that the President had asked that he stand up and be seen. "Here I am," he said. "I am in evidence." [Laughter.] "I sometimes make speeches, which the newspapers do not always report correctly. They were better than they appear the next morning. [Laughter.]

"I am not a talker, however, and I have little complaint to make against the report of my speeches. President Alexander calls me his friend. I am proud to be so reckoned. If I have made any friends here, it is more than I succeeded in doing in some wars. [Laughter.] I hope that I have not said anything that will compromise me." [More laughter.]

Ex-Gov. Morton, who spoke on the growth of insurance said in part: "One of the conspicuous incidents of our country's wonderful growth has been the prosperity of the great life insurance companies. They stand to-day as monuments to the genius of the great leaders who have managed them. They represent faith and trust of the multitude in individuals, whose honesty, sagacity and high purpose have commanded public confidence."

Among the other speakers were Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Rabbi Schulman, John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford; R. A. Granniss, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and James H. Hyde, George T. Wilson, and Gage E. Tarbell, Vice Presidents of the Equitable.



GOOD BLOOD

full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures

Dyspepsia

indigestion and constipation.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

TRIPLER AIR-POWER COMPANY.

The Tripler Air Power Company is to be reorganized, and a meeting for that purpose is to be held at 128 West Eighty-ninth Street on Aug. 2 at 4 o'clock P. M. All of the other companies in the same line of business have entered into a combination which the Tripler organization proposes to combat. The number of Directors is to be increased from five to seven, and possibly a new President will be chosen.

It is understood that the use of liquefied air for refrigerating purposes will be discussed at the meeting, the claim being made that Major Tripler, the promoter of the company, has discovered a process by which liquefied air can be safely and economically furnished for refrigerating purposes. Tests are being made almost daily at the headquarters of the company.

BURGLAR TRAPPED AND SHOT.

A small boy informed Policeman Dougherty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last evening that a man was lying in the basement of 324 East Thirty-fifth Street, sick. The policeman went to the basement and found Henry Kottslick, twenty-three years old, who said he was a stonecutter, living at 350 East Ninety-first Street, lying on the floor, with a bullet wound in his left breast. An ambulance was called, and Kottslick was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Capt. Delaney's detectives learned after some hours' work on the case that the man had been shot while robbing the flat of Frederick J. Kelly, theatrical advertising agent, at 238 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Kelly's family is out in the country just now, and he does not go home very often. He had some business in his flat yesterday afternoon, and when he arrived there he found the door opening into the dining room open and Kottslick within. When he asked him what he was doing there, Kottslick sprang at him, whereupon Kelly drew his revolver and fired three shots. One took effect, and the burglar ran out and escaped over the roof. He was later found as described.

At the hospital Kelly positively identified Kottslick as the man he had shot. Kottslick's condition is precarious and it is said that he will not recover.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

Unsettled weather conditions and rains have occurred in the lower lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The pressure continues high off the Middle Pacific Coast. The area of high pressure Tuesday night in Alberta has moved to Wyoming, diminishing in magnitude, and has caused a fall in temperature from the Middle Rocky Mountain region through the Middle Missouri Valley to Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and the northern plateau region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic States and on the North Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and light to fresh southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	71	74
6 A. M.	70	70	75
9 A. M.	75	72	82
12 M.	77	78	88
4 P. M.	76	84	87
6 P. M.	74

FREIGHT HANDLERS NOT OUT

Priest Appeals to Jersey City Men and They Return to Work.

TO SUBMIT THEIR GRIEVANCES

Clergyman Denounced by Strikers Here —Pennsylvania Road Says Perishable Freight Is Not Delayed.

The striking freight handlers in this city met again yesterday at Hudson Hall in Spring Street, near Hudson Street, and great dissatisfaction was expressed with the Rev. Father Brady of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, who dissuaded the 700 freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City from striking. Secretary Casey condemned Father Brady, who, he said, had been acting in the interest of the corporations.

"I'm as good a Roman Catholic as any one in New York," continued Casey, "and I respect the cloth, but I cannot say that I respect Father Brady. He worked in the interest of the A. P. A. against the Catholics. We are nearly all Roman Catholics here, ain't we?"

"Yes, we are," came from the house.

"All we can do," went on Casey, "is to use our influence and get those Jersey freight handlers to go out. Let's not return to work."

"Right you are," said one of the strikers. "I'm as good a Catholic as any one here, but if the Pope himself were to order me to return I would not."

It was reported that the Lehigh Valley men were trying to go on strike, and had met at Kenny's Hall, at Houston and Greenwich Streets. The proprietor, Kenny, advised the men not to strike, but he succeeded in influencing only a number, for about one hundred of them decided to go out on strike.

The freight handlers in Jersey City learned shortly before 1 o'clock, the hour they threatened to quit work unless their pay was increased, that their demand for 20 cents an hour instead of 17 cents would not be met by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was officially announced later by Agent John T. Welsh, who has charge of the men, and who urged them not to go on strike, intimating that if a committee of the men was appointed to confer with officials of the road an amicable settlement would be reached. Father Brady also spoke to the men, expressing his sympathy, but deprecating strikes in general.

"Remember your loved ones at home, dear men," he said. "Remember your wives and children. Do not leave them without their daily bread, while you vainly attempt to right a wrong by means of a strike. Remember, strikes breed poverty, misery, and sorrow, and in the end few of them are ever successful.

"During eight years, according to the statistics of the Commissioner of Labor, there were 5,453 strikes. In these strikes 1,879,292 men were engaged. The men lost $77,538,324 in these contests, and the companies who could much afford to lose the money, lost much less as a result of these strikes. The companies did not lose half that amount. The companies are able to stand the loss, but the men suffer in consequence of their losses.

"Now, I say, men, appoint a committee from among your number. Go to the company and state your case. Tell them your grievances. I am sure the officials of the railroad company will listen to your appeals and act justly. You will gain much more in that way than you could by striking.

"The best policy you can adopt is arbitration. Let the matter be settled intelligently and amicably. Deal with it with the intelligence which the God you daily worship has given you. Strikes are always detrimental to the men who invoke them. The man who encourages a strike is an enemy to social order, to public peace, to domestic happiness."

After Father Brady finished the men decided they would return to work and appoint a committee to submit their grievances. Mr. Welsh later said he thought all danger of a strike in Jersey City had now passed.

It was said at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City in behalf of the Superintendent that needless harm is being done to business in New York by the published stories of the effects of the freight handlers' strike. "We find," said the railroad official who was talking, "that Western shippers are afraid to send goods here—especially perishable goods—because they have been made to believe by stories printed in the newspapers that we cannot handle freight and that deliveries will be delayed. The truth is we have not lost any force, and can handle freight as fast and deliver it as promptly as ever.

"The newspapers have printed, on the authority of Mr. Kennealy of the 'Longshoremen's Union, that 1,400 cars of perishable freight are sidetracked between Jersey City and Camden. The truth is, no cars are sidetracked between those points held for New York delivery. Our reports from Meadows' yards, the delivery yards for New York City, and the Jersey City and Marsanus yards show that the number of cars at these points is much less than usual, and no freight is being detained.

"There has been some glut of fruit, some of which has been seized by the Board of Health, but that was caused by the condition of the market, not by our inability to handle or deliver. That condition frequently occurs at this time of year, when there is a rush of fruit stronger than dealers can dispose of.

"The only perishable freight that has accumulated to a considerable extent is melons. That was because the market was glutted. They were detained because of the inability or unwillingness of the consignors to receive them, not because there were delays on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for there are no such delays. We do not know of any strike of freight handlers so far as business and the delivery of freight goes.

"A month ago, before there was talk of a strike, we had more cars between Jersey City and Camden awaiting unloading than we have now. There is absolutely no trouble and no delay in deliveries."

Inspectors of the Board of Health yesterday seized 80,000 pounds of watermelon, 40,000 pounds of muskmelon, and 4,000 pounds of tomatoes and cucumbers along the railroad docks, making 700,000 pounds of fruit and vegetables seized since midday Saturday. In east side markets 3,300 pounds of fruit and 460 pounds of vegetables were seized yesterday as unfit for human consumption.

ENGINEERS SEE MR. ROSSITER.

Talk About Pay as Motormen Said to Have Been Unsatisfactory.

The committee representing the locomotive engineers employed on the lines of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which is controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, called upon President Rossiter yesterday afternoon in accordance with an invitation extended by Mr. Rossiter to talk over the proposed wage schedule for the operation of elevated trains by electricity. The engineers understood that with the substitution of electricity for steam on the "L" roads they would be graded merely as skilled motormen, and that their pay would be reduced from $3.50 to $2.25 per day. This was not satisfactory to the engineers, and a week ago a committee of them waited upon Mr. Rossiter in relation to the matter. The trolley strike was then on and Mr. Rossiter was reported to have requested the committee to call again, when he would have more time to talk to them.

The result of yesterday's conference, it was said, was very unsatisfactory to the engineers. It was reported that the committee had requested Mr. Rossiter to sign an agreement not to reduce the wages of the engineers for one year, and that he refused to enter into such an agreement. He is said, however, to have assured the men that their pay will not be reduced for some time yet, and that when electricity was introduced on the road they would be rated as skilled motormen, and be well paid as such.

Several of the engineers said last night that, while there was much dissatisfaction, it was not likely a strike would be ordered, as a majority of the men were against taking such a step. The result of the conference with Mr. Rossiter, they said, had been communicated to Chief Arthur, and the men would defer to the view he took.

The Brooklyn trolley strike now appears to be wholly a thing of the past, the company's lines are in complete operation and little evidence of the strike remains. Most of the strikers are seeking re-employment on the road, and the company's offices are being besieged daily by hundreds of them.

NEWSBOYS ARE WEAKENING.

Trouble in the Ranks of the Strikers and More Papers Are Sold.

The newsboys' strike against The Evening World and Journal showed signs of weakening yesterday. More boys sold those papers without molestation, and there was some dissatisfaction among the strikers themselves.

A little before noon the strikers held a meeting in a saloon in Park Row to consider charges that "Kid" Blink and Dave Simonds, two of the leaders, had turned traitors, and has received as much as $400 from the managers of the boycotted newspapers to break the strike. Simonds made his appearance and asked the boys to search him to see if he had any money about him. He turned his pockets inside out and pulled his shirt out of his breeches to show that there was nothing concealed in his bosom.

A committee accompanied Simonds to ascertain whether he had really been bribed, and on its return reported that Simonds was honest. Thereupon Simonds, who had been elected President of the Newsboys' Union, resigned his office and said he would work as a private in the ranks, and then made a speech advising the boys to "stick together." He was elected Treasurer, and Morris Cohen was elected President in his place.

A committee came in and reported that the business manager of The Journal had offered to compromise by charging only 55 cents instead of 60 cents per 100 papers, but the meeting decided not to accept the offer. Nevertheless a short time afterward more boys than ever were selling both Worlds and Journals.

The parade of the newsboys, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed until to-night. The reason, so Morris Cohen, the new President of the Newsboys' Union, says, is that Chief Devery did not sign the permit that Mayor Van Wyck granted. The Chief claimed six hours' notice, which under the law he is entitled to. This the boys did not give him, and he did not consider that he had sufficient time to make the necessary police arrangements.

Messenger Boys Return to Work.

The messenger boys' strike showed more signs of disintegration yesterday. Most of the boys flocked back to their various offices and were generally taken back. The strikers of the American District Telegraph Company practically declared their strike off and worked in their uniforms, but many of the boys of the Postal Telegraph Company wore plain clothes as on Tuesday. At the Postal station at 20 Broad Street Manager Ostrom said that all of his boys returned, but he could not take on ten of them, as their places had already been filled by new boys, who were giving satisfaction.

Lumbermen Strike in Flushing.

A strike occurred yesterday at Copp's lumber yard, in Flushing. The schooner Manchester and Hudson, loaded with 188,000 feet of spruce lumber, arrived at Copp's dock at noon. After working at the unloading for half an hour the men demanded 30 cents an hour for their work, instead of 20 cents. Mr. Copp refused to pay the demand, and the men quit work. Their places had not been filled up to last evening. The strikers say their movement will spread to all the yards in the vicinity.

Chicago Strike May Delay Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The tying-up of all building operations all over Chicago threatens to be the immediate outcome of the long-pending brickmakers' strike, unless before night the brick manufacturers of the South Side signify their willingness to foreswear all allegiance to North Side yards that are manned by non-union men. Heretofore the strike has been confined to the North Side, where for months past the ban of the Building Trades Council has been on structures in the course of erection because of the refusal of contractors to interdict non-union-made brick.

May Enjoin Striking Glass Workers.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 26.—The Cumberland Glass Company has obtained from Vice Chancellor Gray a rule for the striking union workmen to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from interfering in any manner with the operation of the company's large plant. The rule is returnable Aug. 21, and is directed to the Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. The company declares it is unable to procure protection from the city or the county.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Suggested Modus Vivendi Was Rejected by the High Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Tower, British Chargé, had an interview this morning with Secretary Hay, presumably with reference to the suggested Alaskan boundary modus. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Choate on this subject for several days. Mr. Tower also called to say good-bye to the officials of the department, as he is leaving for Newport, which will be the place of the British Embassy during the Summer.

It is pointed out here that there appears to be a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the history of the pending proposition relative to a free port on the Lynn Canal under the United States sovereignty. The Canadian Government never accepted that proposition as the basis or even a temporary arrangement. They did demand the cession outright of such port, while the United States offered to lease to Canada a port for a nominal consideration, so as to retain sovereignty, an arrangement that would have been temporary in character and well adapted to serve as a modus. Both propositions were considered by the Joint High Commission last Winter, and both were rejected. The latter is now again brought forward, but with what success cannot yet be foretold.

SPEECH BY MR. CHOATE.

Believes Peace Between Britain and America Will Be Permanent.

LONDON, July 26.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, speaking at a luncheon in connection with the Staffordshire Agricultural Society show at Wolverhampton to-day, said he believed that no question could ever arise between Great Britain and the United States to interrupt the constant peace which had held them together during the last eighty-five years.

They would, Mr. Choate said he hoped, never leave each other in the lurch; and he expressed the belief that they would cultivate the same spirit of civilization, justice, and freedom which is the real foundation of both Governments.

THE ATTIC HIS JAIL.

New Jersey Family Sentences Boy to Forty Days' Imprisonment.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 26.—Detectives Cherry and Smith to-day investigated the case of a boy being kept in close confinement for thirty-six days. The case was reported to the Prosecutor, and he directed that the investigation be made. The complaint was made by neighbors of the boy's parents, who claimed the boy was being ill-treated.

The detectives found the boy to be Albert Rhoades, twelve years of age, of 303 Federal Street. He has been in close confinement in the attic of his parents' home for thirty-six days, and has four days yet to serve. The windows of the attic were nailed fast, one being left open for ventilation. This window was so arranged that the boy could not escape from it. The boy was not being very badly used beyond the confinement, as he was fed and the attic was clean and bright.

The boy's parents say he has been unmanageable for some time, and, ordinary means of punishment failing, they adopted this plan. He was first sentenced by a family council to ten days' imprisonment in the attic for misconduct. He escaped before his sentence had been served, and stole a watch from a neighbor. He was found using it as a toy.

The family council was again called and considered the case, and the verdict was a further term of thirty days in the attic. He has since failed to escape, and has four days more to serve.

The Southern Exposition.

The prospects for the success of the Southern Exposition, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace from Oct. 31 to Nov. 25, are said by the managers to be very encouraging. The press of the South, the railroad corporations, as well as the prominent men of that section are coming forward to support it. Numerous cotton mills, mining, agricultural, and fruit industries, art and educational institutions, have arranged for space. Among the members of the Advisory Committee are the Governors of every Southern State and numerous Congressmen; those from this city are John K. Gilley, President of the Ninth National Bank; James Rowland, President of the New York National Exchange Bank; Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank; Col. A. G. Dickinson, Howard R. Bayne, James Lindsey Gordon, Assistant District Attorney; Collis P. Huntington, Franklin Edson, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, E. Y. Skinner, W. R. Spooner, C. C. Shayne, James Monroe Heiskell, and Capt. Hugh R. Garden.

SHAMROCK'S RACING GEAR

It Is Expected to Reach Here Aug. 13 on the Furnessia.

OWNER OF DEFENDER TALKS

Mr. Duncan Says Crews of Defender and Columbia Will Not Be Changed —No Race on Saturday.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., the managing owenr of the yacht Defender, arrived in town from Bristol yesterday morning. He said that there would be no race on Saturday between the Columbia and the Defender for the reason that the Herreshoffs had failed to complete the work on the Columbia's steel mast at the time promised. After the mast is put in, the new rigging will have to be stretched, and the Columbia cannot possibly be ready to race until next week. "It is too bad," said Mr. Duncan, "but it cannot be helped."

When asked to confirm or to deny the rumor about the changing of the crews of the yachts, Mr. Duncan said: "It is the greatest piece of nonsense I have ever heard. No sensible person should believe such a story, for there is not an iota of truth in it. Those Columbia men are doing their very best, and it is not fair to criticise them. You must remember that my men have been drilled steadily since early in June. The Columbia men will be all right when the time comes. You may say from me that the crews will not be changed."

Agent Coverly of the Anchor Line announced yesterday that the spars and racing gear of the Shamrock have been placed abroad the steamship Furnessia, which will sail from Glasgow on Aug. 3, and is due in New York on Aug. 13.

Regarding the speculation as to the relative merits of the challenger and the new cup defender, a well-known yachtsman said yesterday: "I think you will find that the question will be settled by the discovery that it is a matter of weight. That the Shamrock touched bottom at the point she did last week makes me believe that she is deeper than she has heretofore been credited with being. If she has 40 tons of lead at a depth of 24 feet, it is as good as 50 tons 20 feet deep. If she is carrying a greater spread of canvas than the Columbia and saves ten tons weight by getting her ballast at four feet greater depth, she'll beat our boat. From the reports that reach us, I should say that the Shamrock is more a racing machine than any other craft ever built. By that I mean that she is apparently the truest example of a certain principle, which is almost the opposite of the original idea of a yacht.

"Yachts were, and of course in the main are still, vessels designed for pleasure sailing, as distinguished from vessels invented for war or for trade. As they need not carry armament or cargo, they may naturally be built on finer drawn lines than other vessels and still afford comfort and roominess. Sails are put on to get the propelling power. But in the new boats, the hull proper instead of being the principal consideration is but a float to support the weights of rig and keel; a fulcrum to bear the strain between the wind-pressed canvas and the low placed weight of the keel, and so shaped, of course, as to sail, and to offer the least resistance to the water which it must displace. We may make another concession to it and say that it affords a platform on which the cargo may be hauled and the rudder controlled. This sounds like exaggeration, but it describes the racing machine and it doesn't describe a healthy boat.

"Now, it stands to reason that if you save weight anywhere, and thereby lessen displacement, other things being equal, you get a faster boat. If you lessen your ballast ten tons, yet preserve stability by lowering the remaining weight, and thereby increasing your leverage, you have gained a tremendous advantage, and I shall look forward with a good deal of interest to see if this is not the secret feature of the Shamrock.

"The kind of metal entering into the construction of the Shamrock's hull is a secret. We know that it is very light, yet we know, also, that the hull must be very strong to bear the strain of spars and keel. I do not believe, however, that our English friends have outdone us in this respect, we having led the way in the building of yachts of well-nigh precious metal. I do not believe that the Shamrock will win, therefore, if she wins, because of any superiority in this respect and consequent greater lightness, or in lines, or in the quality and cut of her sails. In appearance, she is not to be compared with the Columbia.

"Curiously enough while the Columbia has a bow which closely resembles that of the Valkyrie III., the Shamrock's bow as shown in the photographs looks like the Defender's, while the stern overhang resembles the Vigilant's. The Columbia's overhang aft is much more graceful than that of any of the others. In the matter of appearance, we must concede that she is a beauty, even though she be also a machine."

REPAIRS ON THE COLUMBIA.

Steel Mast Completed and the New Topmast Placed.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 26.—The Columbia's steel mast was completed late this afternoon and weighed, but the figures were not announced. The workmen also completed the new topmast for the Columbia, and it will be so rigged on the larger spar as to be easily housed inside the steel mast, sliding down without difficulty. This is the first time that such an arrangement has been tried on any yacht, and there is considerable interest manifested in the outcome of the experiment.

The men who worked on the steel mast were engaged steadily from noon yesterday until 9 o'clock to-night, only stopping for meals. It is expected that the Columbia will be hauled out into the stream to-morrow to enable the Defender to be cleaned.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Few Cases Reported from Havana During Past Three Days.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major O'Reilly at Havana:

"Havard telegraphs from Santiago the 25th as follows:

"'Situation as follows: July 22, no cases, no deaths; July 23, one new case, a civilian, one death, also a civilian; July 24, no cases, no death. Case of soldier on July 20 originated in barracks; garrison promptly moved into camp; no new cases.'"

Gen. Sternberg thinks the conditions are now very favorable toward preventing a spread of yellow fever among the troops in Cuba.

A MISSISSIPPI NEGRO SHOT.

Mob Kills Him for Attacking a White Farmer's Daughter.

JACKSON, Miss., July 26.—News reached here this afternoon of the work of a mob in Rankin last night.

Stanley Hayes, a negro living on Mr. Green's plantation, four miles from Brandon, made an attack on Alice Corley, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a white farmer. A mob of farmers was quickly organized, and about midnight Hayes met the mob face to face while walking along the road through a creek bottom near Greenfield.

A volley of shots from pistols, rifles, and shotguns was poured into his body and he dropped lifeless. The mob then rode away.

SHERIFF SAVES A NEGRO.

Takes Him from Bainbridge to Thomasville for Safekeeping.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 26.—On account of the excited state of the people here, Sheriff Patterson to-night took John Williams, the negro who was held in jail here, to Thomasville for safekeeping. A mob has been clamoring for Williams's life for two days past.

Under guard of the two companies of militia, which arrived here this morning, and between lines of jeering people the negro was taken to the station and put aboard a Plant train due at Thomasville at 8 o'clock. There is some talk of the mob going to Thomasville, but this is not regarded seriously, and it is thought the trouble is over.

The action of the leading citizens of the town last night in confronting the mob as it marched to the jail, saved the life of Williams. The lynching party, with dynamite and telegraph poles for battering rams, was on its way to the jail, when Judge Bower and two other gentlemen stopped the mob and pleaded with them to let the law take its course. Judge Bower promised a special term to try Williams, and promised speedy justice. After some replies from members of the mob, they finally disbanded, and the night was passed in quiet.

20 cents

a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.

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BROOKLYN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Shepard Democracy Incorporates to Promote Party Interests and Bring About Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—A certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Brooklyn Democratic Club setting forth as its objects: To promote Democratic principles, including the general and familiar truths long cherished by the American Democracy and especially the principles that Government shall not use its power of taxation for the benefit of individuals or class interests; that import duties should be reduced to the revenue standard, that the coin of the country shall be intrinsically of the value which it nominally represents, that civil service laws shall be maintained, and the course of administrative reform still further promoted, and that the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, citizens of the United States, for settlement under the homestead laws; to induce Democrats who accept these principles, and those of our party who have hitherto been indifferent to political duties, to take active part in politics; to promote the election of honest and capable men to public office, to secure purity of elections and of public administration; to encourage the formation of branch clubs, whose objects shall be in harmony with the purposes of this body, and to promote social intercourse among ourselves and associates.

The principal office is to be in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Directors named in the certificate are Edward M. Shepard, Aaron H. Eastmond, Harrington Putnam, Daniel Moynahan, Herman A. Metz, Charles O'H. Cragie, and Charles T. Hoagland, all of Brooklyn.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Stewart Wants Election at Proper Times Made a Certainty.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Stewart of Nevada said to-day, in order to obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the Constitution to insure at all times a full representation of States in the United States Senate, at the next session of Congress he would offer relief by legislation which, the Senator says, may prove satisfactory. He proposes that the following paragraph be added at the end of Section 15, Title 2, Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes:

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, no person has received such majority, then on that day or on any succeeding day the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

This, he believes, will meet the necessities of the case, and insure the election of a United States Senator in every State at the time specified by law.

SENATOR MORGAN'S CHANCES.

Opposition to Bryan May Militate Against His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Morgan of Alabama may find his chance for a re-election to the Senate impaired by continued indifference or opposition to Col. Bryan. Representative Clayton of Alabama, who represented his State as a member of the National Committee at Chicago, comes here with a conviction that Bryan will be nominated, with the help of a solid delegation from Alabama.

As to the attitude of Senator Morgan, he said to-day that the statements of the Senator had been more talked about in Washington and Chicago than in Alabama.

"What effect will his utterances have upon him personally as a probable candidate for the Senate?"

"In the light of his explanations I cannot see that he will suffer any serious detriment. The people of Alabama have a great admiration for Senator Morgan's abilities, and his world-renowned fame as a statesman. The proof of this is furnished by the fact that they have kept him in the Senate for about a quarter of a century. I do not know that he will be a candidate for re-election. I am on the best of terms with him, and he has never told me so. He may conclude to retire while in the full possession of his intellectual vigor, having won a lasting reputation as one of the foremost American statesmen."

Gov. Johnson and Representative Bankhead will be candidates for the Senate to succeed Senator Morgan.

Mr. Clayton hopes the Republican Party will declare for the gold standard, so that the Democrats may go out to fight an "unconcealed enemy."

MUST FILE BUTTLING'S LIST.

Dady Loses Suit Over Election Patronage in the ex-Sheriff's Ward.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn has scored a victory in his legal fight with his old political foeman, Michael J. Dady, over the election patronage in Buttling's ward. Justice Hurd, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, granted the application of the ex-Sheriff, as executive member, representing the Fifth Ward in the Republican General Committee, for an order directing Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to authenticate and file Buttling's list of election officers for the Fifth Ward. Chairman Dady had refused to file Buttling's list and filed a list of his own selection.

Justice Hurd, in his decision, holds that the purposes of the election and primary election laws would be frustrated if the defendant's contention that he is the person to nominate for appointment all election officers, and that the other members of the Executive Committee may only recommend names were maintained. Continuing, Justice Hurd said that he had not been referred to any section of the party rules or any provision of law which gives the Chairman of the Executive Committee any such right, and that he could find no power given to the Chairman to nominate at all.

The decision also affects the lists presented by Floyd J. Adams of the Nineteenth Ward, William J. Extance of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Andrew Jacobs of the Sixth Ward, which Dady refused to file. Justice Hurd's ruling, it is said, will also have a bearing on the similar fight instituted in this borough by John L. Sheehan against the Tammany organization, as showing that the courts have jurisdiction in such a matter.

MILITARY CLUB'S AFFAIRS.

A Statement of the Claims Against It Presented by Creditors.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, receiver of the Military Club of New York, called a meeting of the club's creditors at his offices, 35 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Edward Wells, Sr., the receiver's attorney, left this memorandum for the creditors, none of whom had appeared at 3 o'clock:

"The amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver is about $1,000, which represents all the assets except certain outstanding claims for dues of the nominal value of about $500, the actual value of which is uncertain. Claims against the club have been presented by the following creditors: E. M. Hauser, $2; Wallabout Bank, $1,600 and interest; Plaza Bank, $9,032.50 and interest; New York Telephone Company, $59.37 and interest; F. Miranda & Co., $196."

The Military Club was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and the meeting was called with a view to making a satisfactory settlement of the claims which caused the dissolution of the organization.

The Rochester Street Fair.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has accepted an invitation to open the Rochester Street Fair and Carnival on Monday, Aug. 7.

NEW YORK CLUB'S CRUISE

Likely to be Biggest Affair of Its Kind Ever Held in America.

MANY FINE CRAFT WILL GO

Columbia and Defender Among the Number—Objectors to New London as a Rendezvous Reconciled.

From all the indications the cruise of the New York Yacht Club this year will be the biggest affair of its kind that has ever taken place in American waters. In this respect it will be in keeping with the season's yachting affairs generally, the war last year and the following business prosperity having crowded the interest and activity of two seasons into one. The details of squadron runs have not yet been completed, but the date of rendezvous, as already announced, will be Monday, Aug. 7, and the place New London.

The selection of New London for the rendezvous, while not satisfactory to the majority of owners of sailing craft, appears to have its compensations, as the Eastern yacht clubs which usually join in the New York club's cruise objected to a rendezvous in the Sound, while agreeing to New London. The racing yacht men, however, object to the New York club rendezvousing in the waters of another State, and say that the steam yacht men who control the situation show neither a proper local spirit nor a true sporting spirit.. Having the rendezvous at New London deprives all of the smaller craft of the racing opportunities they would have if the rendezvous were at Glen Cove or Larchmont. The club, however, made a concession to this interest by cutting off from the cruising course the passage of Cape Cod.

Still, the owners of some of the sailing craft say that the cutting of the course at both ends leaves but very little racing between New London and Vineyard Haven. It appears, however, that a partial remedy for this dissatisfaction will be found in a movement under way for a private cruise of the sailing yachts which are to proceed to the rendezvous from these waters, and in the arrangement of daily runs, starting from Larchmont and stopping at certain of the points on Long Island Sound usually in the itinerary of the New York Yacht Club. The Larchmont contingent of the New York Yacht Club is favorable to this scheme, and a number of yacht owners have already promised to go to the point of rendezvous in this way. If this course is followed, the start from Larchmont would probably be a week from Saturday.

Meantime there is great activity in all of the yacht yards and basins, getting craft in readiness for the cruise. All of the ways hereabout and at this end of the Sound are occupied and promise to be to the latest moment. Many of the yachts owned by New Yorkers are already East, and they are overhauling in local yards—some at New London and some at Newport and Bristol.

Yacht owners intending to join the cruise do not give formal notice of their intention to be present, but Fleet Captain J. Beavor-Webb said yesterday that all owners had been invited upon joining the squadron to send to the flagship lists of their guests, by which means a sort of social register may be kept.

One yachtsman said yesterday, speaking of the yachts which will go on the cruise: "So far as I can learn, every yacht of any consequence in the register and which is in commission will go on the cruise, and that includes a great many steamers chartered for the occasion."

Frederick T. Adams, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, will have as his guests on the schooner yacht Sachem, the officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club will, of course, be on Commodore Morgan's flagship, the Corsair, and there will be quite a party besides.

A run made by the Corsair last week is exciting some talk among yachtsmen. She made the run from off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street to Newport, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in six hours and fifty minutes, or a little better than twenty miles an hour. There had been predictions that she would never do better than seventeen miles, but with the smoothing down of her engines she has been developing constantly greater speed-going qualities. She is now here and in readiness for the cruise.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, ex-Commodore Brown and F. W. J. Hurst will be the guests of Harrison B. Moore during the cruise in the steam yacht Marietta.

Among the new steam yachts which will be on the cruise besides the Corsair are J. Rogers Maxwell's Kisme, now receiving the finishing touches at Tebo's, South Brooklyn; P. A. B. Widener's Josephine, built to take the place of the Josephine bought by the oGvernment and renamed Vixen, and now being finished up on the Delaware; D. W. and A. C. James's Aloha, launched last month at Erie Basin, and being rushed to completion for the cruise; Richard Steeven's Aileen, built at Chester, to replace the Aileen bought by the Government, and now serving as a practice vessel for the Brooklyn Naval Militia. The new boat is under charter to William H. Patterson. Oliver H. Payn's new Aphrodite, John R. Duncan's new Kanawha, and W. J. Matheson's new Lavrock will also be there. Other steam craft will be ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary Intrepid, Henry Walters's Narada, E. C. Schaeffer's and F. Uhlmann's Vinita; Edward Kelly's Barracouta, Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Frederick H. Benedict's Vergana, W. Luttgen's Linta, and Edward Weston's Wachusett.

All of the big schooners, sloops, and yawls will be in the squadron runs, including Commodore Postley's Colonia, Howard W. Coates's Gevalia, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch's yawl Huron, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, H. F. and R. Lippitt's Quisetta, the Ramona; Katrina, Uncas, Clorita, Atlantic, Southern Cross, Vigilant, Navahoe, Queen Mab, Syce, Kestrel, and Acushla II., and scores of smaller craft down to the twenty-one foot knockabouts. The attraction above all of course will be the participation in the runs of the Columbia and the Defender. While it is expected that the races of these fliers will overshadow the interest in all the other contests, yet it is recognized that to their presence in large measure is due also the great enthusiasm felt over this year's cruise.

The Wawa Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown course this afternoon, with a light and shifting wind from the southwest. The start was at 3:33 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	6:21:44	2:43:44
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:22:40	2:49:40
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	6:35:51	3:02:51
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

The steam yacht Nooya and schooner yacht Intrepid have arrived.

AMERICAN TRADE IN ASIA.

Associations Formed in China and Japan to Act with New York Body.

The American Asiatic Association of 42 Wall Street announced yesterday the organization, through its instrumentality, of the American Association of China, in Shanghai, and the formation of the American Asiatic Association of Japan. This organization was completed at a meeting of American merchants and others, residents of Yokohama, on June 26. It started with an enrollment of seventy-three members. The following officers were elected:

President, James R. Morse of the American Trading Company; Vice President, George W. Middleton of Middleton & Smith; Treasurer, G. H. Scidmore, Deputy Consul General and legal advisor of the American Consulate; Secretary, L. H. Abel of the Standard Oil Company. Executive Committee—John Lindsey of Frazar & Co., J. W. Copmann of the Standard Oil Company, E. R. Smith of Smith, Baker & Co., T. L. Brower of the China and Japan Trading Company, E. C. Howard, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Rev. E. S. Booth of the American Reform Church Mission.

The objects and purposes of the association are, among other things, to foster and safeguard the commercial and other interests of the United States in Japan, and to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association among Americans in Japan. The association will act in concert with and aid in the purpose of the American Asiatic Association of New York and the American Association of China and such kindred associations as may be hereafter formed in the Orient.

ROBBED AT DINNER, HE SAYS.

Bernardsville Man Causes Arrest of a Woman on a Train.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Walton of Newark was arrested here to-night on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Bernardsville. She is charged by Malcolm Thompson of Bernardsville with having stolen $70.75 from him while at dinner at the Bernardsville Hotel. She claims the money is hers

Mr. Thompson is wealthy and prominent socially. He is related to Lou Thompson, ex-State Senator from Somerset County, and now Chancery Clerk at Trenton.

A PUERTO RICAN RAILROAD.

Decision Concerning the Guarantee of a Dividend by Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Edward Lauterbach and Charles C. Beaman, lawyers, of New York, were at the Department of Justice to-day and had a conference with Attorney General Griggs in regard to the status of the Puerto Rico railroad. This road was constructed under an agreement with the Spanish Government which guaranteed a dividend of 8 per cent. on the cost of the road, on a basis of $28,000 a mile for construction.

One hundred and thirty-two miles of the road have been constructed, leaving fifty-five miles yet to be built. The Attorney General expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War, as the head of the military government of Puerto Rico, had no authority to pay the guarantee assumed by Spain, or to take any action which could in any way bind this Government beyond the time of military occupation. The conclusion was reached that Congress alone has authority to act in the premises.

REFORMATORY SHIP BURNED.

The Clarence, for Roman Catholic Boys, Destroyed at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was but a few moments after the fire was discovered until the great three-decker was wrapped in flames. Intense excitement prevailed until it became known that the hundreds of lads and officers on board had been saved by the ferryboats Mersey and Firefly, which quickly made fast to the burning vessel, and began pumping water upon the flames.

The boys on board the Clarence worked with the utmost discipline until they were forced to leave the ship with the officers. The Captain's family and Bishop Whiteside, who spent the night on board the Clarence, lost their personal effects. The crew of the Mersey had a narrow escape, having barely time to regain their own craft, which had great difficulty in getting clear of the burning vessel when the bulwarks of the Mersey were beginning to take fire. Three hours after the fire was discovered the Clarence's back broke and she settled slowly.

This was the second Catholic reformatory ship of the same name that has been burned on the Mersey River. Her predecessor was fired by boys on board of her.

EFFECT OF JAPANESE TREATY.

American Murderer May Serve Only a Fraction of His Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department is anxious to know what has become of a murderer named Kelly, who at last accounts was held in a Japanese jail under sentence of seven years' imprisonment from the Consular Court at Yokohama.

Some time before the new Japanese treaty, by which the United States surrendered its extra territoriality, went into effect the State Department bethought itself of Kelly, who was the only American long-term prisoner in Japan, and had served but six months of his sentence. It desired to bring him to this country to serve out his sentence, and the only manner in which this could be legally accomplished was by securing a request from the prisoner that his sentence be commuted. Kelly was communicated with, but was not heard from directly. Meanwhile the Japanese Government notified the State Department that it proposed to release all foreigners held in Japanese prisons under sentences from Consular Courts on the day the old treaty expired.

The department remonstrated, holding that Japan by the new treaty assumed the obligation to hold Kelly in jail, but the contention has not yet been accepted. Yesterday came notice that Kelly had made application for a commutation before the letter of the Attorney General relative to his case had reached Japan. Thus he could be brought to the United States if the Japanese Government has not already released him, and on this point the State Department is ignorant.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:51	Sun sets...7:21	Moon rises..10:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:35	H. Gate...12:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:29	Gov. Isl'd..11:51	H. Gate... 1:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Barbarossa, Bremen

Wanamaker's

Bathing Suits and Bathing Hats

IMPORTANT items in the list of Women's Summer Wear, as everybody knows, and we give them

the attention that all matters of costume may be sure of getting here.

More than a word is due the new "Brighton" outing hat, which is a bathing hat and more. It is a present reigning fancy at the English watering places and is going to be popular here. We show them first.

The hats cost 50c. and 75c. The trimming to make them the desired thing for other than bathing purposes, cost $2 and $3.50.

As to the bathing suits,—

$2—Mohair and flannel, white trimming braid.
$2.50—Flannel; sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
$3.50—Mohair; deep notched sailor collar; trimmed with white braid.
$3.75—An especially fine assortment; flannels; various styles; all prettily trimmed; $5 values.
$4.50—Mohair, large white sailor collar, and white vest; trimmed with black braid.
$5—Mohair, blue, black or brown; some $10 values.

Second floor.

Woolen Dress Goods Remnants A notable gathering. From many counters, ends of best, fashionable, distinguished woolen goods, black and colored. The fact that only ends are left stamps these goods popular. 2-yard to 6-yard lengths, folded and marked for convenience. *Prices one-third to one-half off.* Beautiful weaves; these materials:—

Serges, Cheviots, Poplins, Cashmeres, Broadcloths, Drap d'Etes and fancy fabrics in silk-and-wool.

Remnants, Cotton Dress Goods and Linings All's well that ends well. These last offerings of cotton goods, label the sale successful. Remnants of the beautiful fabrics that have held royal sway all season. Each piece neatly folded; marked with prices. Lengths for waists, skirts, and children's dresses.

Prices Half and Under

Cottons—Lawns, dimities, batistes, figured Swiss muslins, ginghams, percales, piques and madrases.
Linings—Nearsilk, percaline, French cambric, striped percaline, moreen and sateen.

Lillian Corsets Half Prices A lot of these fine imported corsets that are not quite immaculate—little evidences here and there of handling—in which values are $2 to $7, have been repriced at $1 to $4.

Lillian Summer Corsets, of fine net and batiste, at $1, $1.50 and $2, though good values at $1.75, $2.25 and $3.

All sizes in these two groups, but not at each price.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

About Two Shoe Stores One motto,—best values at least prices. The main floor store accents the first two words; the fifth floor store lays stress upon the last. In both places, comfortable, shapely, light weight shoes that should defy criticism, as to workmanship or durability.

To illustrate:

MAIN FLOOR
Women's Oxfords—Black or tan, smart, well-fitting; $2 a pair.
Men's Shoes—More than two dozen styles, including patent leathers; $3 a pair.
FIFTH FLOOR
Women's Black Kidskin Boots—Buttoned or laced; toes in latest shapes; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; $3 shoes for $1.90 a pair.
Children's Shoes—Kidskin and calfskin, made for service; at vacation prices: 5 to 8, 65c. a pair; 8½ to 10½, 80c. a pair; 11 to 2, 95c. a pair; 9 to 13½, $1 a pair.

Separate Skirts When we announce separate skirts we expect cordial welcome. We have earned it. These will make it doubly sure,—skirts as handsome, as new, as graceful as skirts are made. Some prices one-third of value—none over half. Behold:

At $2.50—Piques in new shades of blue; burlaps and canvases; elaborately trimmed; values up to $8.
At $3—Denims, piques and other materials; trimmings various and artistic; values up to $8.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Shirt Waists, 65c. Their essential quality? Any of these—shapeliness, finish, comfort, beauty, novelty. Plaid lawn or striped madras; detachable collar, laundered cuffs. The price has fallen from $1.25 via $1 to 65c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Returning Good for Evil.

Ethel—Lottie Totkins said you was too mean to live, 'cause you wouldn't let me play with her.

Fond Mother—And what did you say, Ethel?

Ethel—I heaped coals of fire on her head. I said I hoped her mamma wasn't as mean as you are.—Ohio State Journal.

WAR ON FILIPINO BANDITS

Gen. Otis Reports an Engagement with Them in Cebu.

ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED

Volunteers Reorganizing in the Philippines for Service—Others Are Leaving to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Three cable message from Gen. Otis were received at the War Department to-day. One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu, in which the American force was victorious. It bears date of to-day and is as follows:

"Folowing from Cebu to-day: Bandits in Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people, coast towns. On Monday Lieut. Moore, with detachment Twenty-third Infantry, while scouting in mountains, fired upon from strongly fortified position; one private killed, name not given. No other casualties Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured."

Another refers to the organization of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, as follows: "Bell has enlisted about 500 men. Wallace, still south, has about 400. Lockett now enlisting has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively volunteers."

Col. Bell referred to in the dispatch is in command of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Col. Wallace of the Twenty-seventh. Col. Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment which is to be raised in the Philippines. The third dispatch says:

"Storm has abated. Sherman coaled, leaves to-day with all troops California; Grant being coaled, leaves in about four days with troops North Dakota, Wyoming, and Idaho. Minnesotas preparing to leave on Sheridan soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available."

Gen. Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the President to have no delay in the matter.

A PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Not Known Whether Gen. Otis Is Establishing a Provisional System in Provinces or Not.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Otis has made no communications to the department regarding the organization of any provisional Governments in the islands or provinces, but it is presumed that he may be doing so if conditions warrant.

Gen. Otis is acting under instructions from the President dated Dec. 21, 1898. These instructions said that the destruction of the Spanish fleet followed by the reduction of Manila, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and suspension of Spanish sovereignty. They directed that the military Government of the United States maintained in Manila be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded district to the United States by the treaty of peace. The military commander was directed to announce that "We come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends."

Those who submitted were to be promised support and protection, "all others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity as far as may be possible." Suggestions were made as to the Government of the ceded territory, and the rights of property, taxes, &c. This letter of the President, together with the instructions of Secretary Hay to the Philippine Commission, is the basis of Governments which are to be established in the Philippines.

DEATH OF CAPT. TILLEY.

Capt. Hanna at Iloilo Recounts the Details of the Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., July 26.—A letter received here from Capt. W. B. Hanna of Helena, who for some time has been Captain of the Port at Iloilo, gives further details of the death of the late Capt. George H. Tilley, formerly of New York. Hanna made an official investigation into Capt. Tilley's death, securing the statements of the officers on the British cable ship Recorder, on which Capt. Tilley had sailed to Escalante. Capt. Hanna believes that Capt. Tilley was deserted by the Captain of the Recorder and that his life might have been saved. Capt. Hanna said:

"We buried poor George Tilley on Decoration Day. His death was the most horrible thing I ever heard of. I was sent on board the cable ship to procure the statements of the officers for the official reports and learn all the circumstances last Wednesday. The cable ship Recorder left this port to lay a cable to Cebu. It being somewhat in Tilley's line of work he was very anxious to go, and cabled Col. Thompson, the Chief Signal Officer, for permission and was answered, 'Go by all means.' Arriving at Escalante, the Captain of the ship, the Second Officer, Tilley, and two sailors went ashore in a steam launch to cut the shore end. They landed and proceeded to break in the door of the cable house, with the assistance of two natives they found on shore. All of a sudden they were surprised by a warwhoop, and 200 or 300 natives came charging down the hills right on top of them. The ship's Captain made for the launch, and the rest took to the water amid a heavy fire from the natives. The Second Officer and Tilley were swimming along together for a way when the Second Officer headed for the ship and was picked up by the Captain in the launch.

"Tilley evidently tried to make the opposite shore, but the impression is that he was unable to swim very much. The natives took to their little boats and went after the men in the water. From the ship they could see a man evidently trying to get into one of these boats and the natives beating him off with their oars. This occurred Saturday morning about 11 o'clock. The cable ship cruised around for about three hours and then came in to Iloilo and reported the situation. Gen. Smith immediately gave orders for a company of soldiers and ten days' rations, and they started for Escalante at 6 P. M. Sunday. On arrival Monday morning they found Tilley's body floating in the cove very much decomposed, with his head and face beaten to a pulp and absolutely unrecognizable except by his shoes and clothing. He was immediately brought here, and Gen. Smith and his soldiers started after the natives. They burned the town, but whether they have succeeded in catching the insurgents or not we have not heard yet. The feeling here is intense against the Captain of the Recorder, whose evident cowardice in leaving poor Tilley to his fate is undoubtedly to blame. He lay in the bottom of his launch and made no effort to rescue any of the men. He immediately sailed for Cebu after making his report."

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

Meetings of the Committees on Stands, Music, and Fireworks.

The Committee on Stands of the Dewey Reception Committee met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and examined petitions from numbers of private individuals for the erection of stands along the waterfront on the day of the naval parade. A Brooklyn man appeared before the committee and said that he would erect a stand for the committee for the accommodation of 50,000 persons, the people to be admitted free. The committee thought this would be discriminating against the 3,000,000 of people who would want to see the parade, and the offer was not accepted.

The Committee on Music and Refreshments met and considered offers from various choral unions and singing societies who volunteered their services.

Suggestions for a pyrotechnical display on the water front were considered by the Committee on Fireworks at its meeting, but nothing definite was done.

The Committee on Plan and Scope will go over the route of the naval parade to-morrow in Lewis Nixon's Yacht.

Admiral Dewey at Trieste.

TRIESTE, July 26.—Admiral Dewey was busily engaged during the day in replying to his immense American correspondence and in receiving private visitors. The rumors that American politicians have arrived here to consult with the Admiral regarding his possible nomination for the Presidency of the United States are without foundation.

Volunteers Returning from Manila.

MANILA, July 26.—The transport Sherman sailed to-day for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California Infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; two batteries of the California Heavy Artillery, 9 officers and 86 men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

To be Inspector General at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington has been relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General in Washington, and ordered to Manila as Inspector General of the Department of the Pacific.

Assistant Postal Director at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—F. L. Stocking, Assistant Postmaster at Tacoma, Washington, to-day was appointed Assistant Director General of Posts at Manila. He will be next in rank to Director General Vallie.

RECRUITING IS PROGRESSING.

Gen. Corbin Thinks the Full Number of Troops Needed Will Be Enrolled by July 31.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is highly gratified by the reports from the different recruiting stations concerning the raising of the ten new volunteer regiments of United States infantry. At the close of business yesterday the number of men enlisted was 5,000. Col. Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first, has secured 1,049 men, at Fort Thomas, Ky. He will soon have a full regiment of 1,300 men.

"I still stick to my prediction that the entire number of men needed for these ten regiments will be raised by the end of the month," said Gen. Corbin this afternoon.

"There have been some suggestions about slow recruiting, but they are made by those who do not understand that the officers for these regiments were only recently ordered to their commands, and that the recruiting stations were until now in only a few places.

"To-day, however, the recruiting officers from headquarters are out in the country, meeting engagements to appear at prescribed places on certain days to consider propositions for service. Posters had to be printed and sent about, offices secured for examining applicants, and Sergeants prepared to take the enlistments as they were offered. Then it ought to be understood that the recruiting officers are extremely particular. If a man answers the first question, 'Are you married?' in the affirmative he is out of the running. We are not enlisting married men, although you would be astonished to know how many married men want to go. The married men ought to stay at home and take care of their families.

"The army of 1898 was a fine army. We never had a better lot of volunteers than those who came in with the militia organizations, but the volunteers we are now getting are more carefully selected than those of last year, and they will turn out to be splendid soldiers. I do not believe it will be necessary to keep a single recruiting office open after July 31."

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

Trials at Shelter Island Before a Naval Board as to the Proposed Change in the Motive Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 26.—The trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat over the Government course in Peconic Bay were a decided success. The trials, which consisted of going under water for a mile, diving, and coming to the surface for rapid observations, were given for the board of naval officers appointed to pass on the application of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to change the motor power of the plunger when on the surface, or "awash," from steam to gas.

The course is situated in Peconic Bay, between Little-Hogs-Neck and New Suffolk, and is two and a half miles long, running directly north and south. The working of the boat yesterday proved that the vessel can be steered in any course by means of the compass, and that it is unnecessary to be able to see below the surface. The members of the board were apparently well satisfied with the vessel's performance.

On her first trial the boat was submerged and run for one mile, coming to the surface for rapid observations and again disappearing. No attempt was made to speed the vessel while it was under water.

Lieut. Francis J. Haiseler was taken on board the boat when she left her moorings at New Suffolk. He examined the working of the gas engines while the vessel was on the surface, and also noted the heat generated while the vessel was submerged. The engines worked satisfactorily. Two thermometers were used in the heat test. They showed 77 degrees while the vessel was on the surface and 81 degrees after she had been sent over the one-mile course submerged, showing that the temperature was never above that of the normal human body. The boat was submerged on even keel by admitting about five tons of water in the centre tanks. She kept on even keel almost all the time she was under water, and was sent over the course both times while submerged in a direct course, despite the shifting of the tide currents. The time over the mile course was about fifteen minutes. In this time the vessel dived twice before completing the mile run. Both dives were made in fast time.

At the beginning of the second trial Naval Constructor Varney and Lieut. Ridgrave went on board and examined the vessel when submerged. The time taken for the boat to dive and come to the surface in the first trial was about seven seconds, while on the second trial the time was nine seconds. The trials lasted an hour.

Naval Constructor Varney will witness the trials to-day, which will consist of the boat going over the two-mile course submerged.

DRY DOCK REPORTED SHAKY.

No. 3 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Said to be Threatened with a Break in the Walls.

Another of the dry docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is said to be in a shaky condition. This time it is Dry Dock No. 3, the largest and newest at the yard, with which something is said to be amiss. This dock, which was completed less than a year ago and cost about $1,000,000, is being kept filled with water, an unusual proceeding and one that has given rise to the suspicion of trouble.

All sorts of rumors anent the condition of the dock were afloat at the navy yard yesterday, but none of the officials would admit that there was anything wrong with the structure. No breaks can be noticed in the walls of the dock, and there is no indication, so far as can be seen, that the structure has been weakened.

Among the men employed in the yard, however, it was said that the dock had been filled to prevent a threatened break in the walls.

Dry Dock No. 2 caved in about two weeks ago, as a result of a heavy storm, but as yet nothing has been done to repair the damage. This dock, experts say, is in a very bad way. Water is leaking into the basin, and pumps are kept at work to prevent the dock from filling. The entire front, it is said, is in danger of being forced in by the pressure of the water outside, and to prevent this heavy shore timbers have been placed in the dock.

The small stone dry dock is said to be the only dock now available for docking purposes.

Order of Saint Louis Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 26.—The "Naval Order of Saint Louis," Spanish-American war, 1898, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. Its particular objects are the meeting of members and continuing the good fellowship and feeling begun while commissioned officers on board or with the United States steamer St. Louis, and to perpetuate the part that ship and her consorts took in the Spanish-American war. The Directors are R. Lloyd Parker, Surgeon; Lieut. C. W. Jungen, John Walls, Chief Engineer, of New York City.

Capt. Michie Becomes a Major.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Capt. E. S. Michie has been appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. He is on duty with Gen. Lee, acting as Adjutant General of the department commanded by Gen. Lee in Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Newark has arrived at Callao, on her way to Mare Island.

The Michigan and the Yantic have sailed from Mackinac Island for Detroit.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT has been for over 30 years the standard. Scientifically prepared from the finest beef; it strengthens the strong and invigorates invalids. Every jar signed in blue: Liebig

HAVANA IS FOR THE RICH.

So Says a Paper Which Urges Use of American Methods to Better the Condition of Working Class.

HAVANA, July 26.—El Diario De La Marina says, editorially, in to-day's issue that the working classes in Havana are in very bad condition. The cost of living in the city is high, owing to the raising of prices through the extravagant tendencies of the upper classes. These have been able to get money easily, the paper says, on account of the natural richness of the Cuban soil; but the necessities of life, including the securing of clean, comfortable houses, are out of the reach of the poor, who therefore are forced to live under bad, unhealthful conditions, although they are fairly well paid.

Continuing, the article says:

"Havana City was built for rich people; and reforms should be inaugurated, modeled upon the American plan of building clean, cheap houses for the working people, with the prospect that they may become the owners of the same by paying a small premium, thus encouraging thrift and self-help. The Cubans so far have not shown any private initiative; but if the Americans really wish the country to progress, with some guarantee of an effort on their part the Cubans themselves will step forward and help in the matter.

"Societies of the building and loan sort should be organized under the indirect control of the Federal or insular authorities, and should build in the suburbs homes for the honest working people on the public land. This plan once started money could be obtained here at a low rate of interest to carry it on. If no other plan were practicable, ready-made cottages should be brought from America and put together here. Now is the opportunity for the Cuban labor leaders to agitate for the building of factories on the co-operative plan."

PAYMENT OF THE CUBAN ARMY.

Gen. Gomez Says the $3,000,000 Is an Affliction to Cuba.

HAVANA, July 26.—In an interview with Gen. Gomez, printed in La Lucha to-day, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying:

"Never has a plague more afflicting fallen upon Cuba than the $3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill-will among those who, by right and justice, should be eternally united.

"The history of the money is curious. It was thought at first that it ought not to have been received, as it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now, and it should cause pain to see wandering through Havana soldiers begging for what it was supposed they would refuse with serenity.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated in the war and the work of payment has already cost $6,000. This money was furnished by Gov. Gen. Brooke, as the Cubans do not possess the ground upon which they tread. Those who do not know the work and the expense involved are naturally impatient, and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money nor asked any one to receive it.

"Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original lists, so as to preserve order. As the money was the gift of the American Government, I am pained by the interest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The republic will pay them, but when is uncertain. Impatience will not further matters."

GARRISON DUTY IN CUBA.

Natives May Be Enlisted and American Troops Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Some consideration may be given at the War Department to the recommendations by Gen. Garcia on behalf of the Cubans that a force of Cuban troops be raised, to be officered by natives, for garrison duty in parts of Cuba from which it may be considered prudent to withdraw American forces. Many Cubans are reported to be anxious for such service, and Gen. Miles is understood to favor a modified form of the recommendation.

It is improbable that anything will be done in the matter until after the question of a census of the island has been decided. Gen. Garcia says that a census will be very instructive, as it will for the first time give accurately the population of the island and the percentage of blacks, which is smaller than is generally supposed. Most important of all the results to be attained will be the revelation of the universal need of schools and education, which Gen. Garcia says is the crying need of the Cubans.

ENTIRE FAMILY MADE ILL.

Believed They Were Poisoned by Arsenic in Milk They Drank.

A queer case of poisoning was reported to the police of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, last evening by Dr. William F. Millington of 352A Ninth Street. Dr. Millington said that he had been called yesterday afternoon to attend Mrs. Dora Bell of 280 Tenth Street, and her two children, Dorothy, three years old, and Milford, three months old.

He found the three suffering from arsenic poisoning, and all violently ill. Mrs. Bell, whose husband, William, is a machinist, told the doctor that she and her two children had drunk some milk at luncheon and immediately after drinking it had become very ill. The milk, Mrs. Bell said, had been obtained at a grocery in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Bell was the least affected by the poison, and she speedily recovered from its effects under the doctor's treatment. The condition of the children, however, was found to be very serious, and it was believed for a time that they would die. They finally partially recovered, but they were still very ill last night.

Dora Franklin, seventeen years old, a servant employed by Mrs. Bell, partook of the luncheon with the family, but did not drink any of the milk. She was not made ill, and from this fact Dr. Millington concluded that the poison was in the milk. He obtained a sample of the milk, which he turned over to the police to be analyzed.

BANKRUPTCY LAW AMENDMENTS

A Referee Fears Efforts to Make Them Will Result in Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In an address delivered to-day before the National Convention of Referees in Bankruptcy, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Charles B. Keller of Omaha declared that the efforts to be made to have the bankruptcy law amended would probably result in the repeal of the act in its entirety.

He reviewed the history of bankruptcy legislation in this country, and pointed to the fact that every attempt made in the past to have such laws amended and perfected had aroused its enemies, who in the end succeeded in having the acts stricken from the statute books.

The speaker took a pessimistic view of the future of the Bankruptcy act. The few months' practical experience with the new law had not been successful, and had convinced all who have studied the subject that the measure is defective in many particulars and in need of radical amendment.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

LOAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES

Argument for a Receiver for the New York National.

MR. HOADLY ASKS FOR TIME

Says He Can Save the Concern, but Attorney General Says It Is Insolvent—Decision Is Reserved.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, heard argument yesterday on the application of the Attorney General for an injunction and a receiver for the property of the New York National Building and Loan Association. The Attorney General was represented by Deputy Attorney General Coyne and George Hoadly of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and Lawyer Quinlan of Strauss & Quinlan appeared for the association.

Mr. Hoadly did not oppose an injunction to restrain the association from paying out moneys, but he contended that the appointment of a receiver would operate to the union of the association and its 5,000 shareholders. He said that it had been proposed and agreed to by State Superintendent of the Banking Department Kilburn that there should be a reorganization, and that James N. Walter, the President, and the Directors of the association should resign. Mr. Hoadly said these resignations had been placed in the hands of a man who declares his ability to effect a complete reorganization acceptable to the shareholders, and which would protect all those interested.

Mr. Hoadly believed the concern to be solvent. He had been told, he said, that it had about $9,000 in hand; that there is over $47,000 in bank, and over 40,000 in cash assets. He asked for an adjournment to enable him to present the case fairly, as he had not had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the facts. In forty-eight hours, he said, he could get the means to save the institution. No creditor or shareholder, he declared, had made any complaint.

Justice Stover said that the day set for the argument had been positively fixed, and he could not agree to the request for an adjournment.

Mr. Coyne then proceeded to set forth the facts alleged. The organization of the defendant corporation, he said, was effected in 1890 and it went into operation immediately. He said that examinations had been made recently, and it had been found that the association is insolvent.

Prior to October, 1898, when the Walters administration went into office, the State Banking Department had had trouble in keeping the association within the lines laid down by the department. At that time the old officers resigned, and it appeared, Mr. Coyne said, that their resignations were brought about by the payment of $50,000 to get them to resign.

"At the annual meeting in January last," said Mr. Coyne, "35,000 shares of stock were issued to the officers themselves and to their friends, and not one dollar was paid into the association then, nor has a dollar been paid in for the stock."

"All the issue has been canceled," put in Mr. Hoadly.

"I deny that," returned Mr. Coyne. "It had not been canceled at the time of the examination by Mr. Slade of the State Banking Department in June last. By voting on that stock Mr. Walter was made President."

Mr. Coyne said that an examination of the association was instituted upon the receipt of a complaint by the State Banking Department. The result was, he said, that the association was found to be insolvent. It was found, he continued, that the officials had, in violation of the law under which the association was organized, indulged in speculation in real estate on Staten Island, and had secured options on real estate which they had permitted to expire. The officials, he said, had tried to buy a piece of property on Staten Island from a Mr. Doyle for $250,000, while it was not worth over $50,000.

The business of the association, Mr. Coyne said, was conducted with the greatest extravagance. Over $400 was paid out for street car advertising, and the company moved into offices the rent of which was three times that of the offices it formerly occupied. Mr. Coyne said that an actuary for the shareholders had sought to set the institution on its feet, but had failed.

The association, he said, was a mutual corporation, and the shares had been scaled down so that it appeared that there was a surplus of $51,000 in the possession of the company. While the company had a right to scale down the shares, he said, it was done without regard for the interests of the present shareholders. The officers in charge, he said, provided for a contingency fund that they might speculate in real estate. They refused, he said, to submit to an examination by the State authorities.

Mr. Coyne concluded his side of the argument by declaring that shareholders were urging the State Banking Department to prevent a reorganization and to close up the association's affairs that they might get what they can. A receiver, he declared, must be appointed. Actions would necessarily have to be begun in nine other States, wherein there was property of the association.

Mr. Hoadly denied that there had been any intentional bad management of the association. He denounced James L. Bell, who had complained to the State Banking Department. "He demanded $24,000 blackmail to suppress this matter," said Mr. Hoadly.

Justice Stover reserved his decision.

Mr. Carpenter Not a Director.

W. A. Carpenter, whose name was printed among the Directors of the New York National Building and Loan Association, says he was not a Director at the time of the incorporation of the association or when the concern went under the Presidency of Mr. Walter. He was elected a Director to fill an unexpired term in 1892, and was then elected for a full term. He retired from the Directory in 1896, two years before the sale to Mr. Walter, and was replaced by J. N. Smith.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Daniel T. Hunt Is President of the North and West Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Daniel T. Hunt has succeeded Charles T. Yerkes as President of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad corporations. The new President is comparatively unknown to the local world of finance—to Chicago he is a stranger. He has been a resident of Chicago only five years, and is the manager of the Chicago offices of the American Surety Company.

The influence that made Mr. Hunt President of the two rich street railway corporations is not deeply hidden. The resident Vice President of the American Surety Company is Jesse W. Spalding, the President of the Union Traction Company, lessee of the properties of the North and West Side Street Railroad Companies. The selection of Mr. Hunt to the Presidency is in deference to Mr. Spalding's desire to have some one in whom he has the fullest confidence. Mr. Hunt is fifty-five years old. He is a native of New York, and has lived most of his life in Rochester.

Will Not Leave the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day denied the report published in a New York newspaper that he is to leave the Pennsylvania service to become manager of passenger transportation of the Southern Railway.

LINE TO MANHATTAN BEACH.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Will Begin Its Operation To-morrow.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will begin the operation of its new line to Manhattan Beach, over the Kings County Elevated, the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad, and a section of the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad, to-morrow. Trains will be run over this line from the Manhattan end of the bridge under from twenty minutes to half an hour headway all day.

The full electric service over the Fifth Avenue elevated line and the Thirty-sixth Street connection to Coney Island was begun on Tuesday. The third-rail system is used to Thirty-sixth Street and the trolley from there to the island.

Most Famous

all over this country of ours,—deservedly so, too. Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion. No wonder

Londonderry Lithia Water

is considered the greatest table water in the world. Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

GOLF AT SOUTHAMPTON

Hollins and Clark Go Down Before Curtis and Murdoch.

THEIR DEFEAT IS A SURPRISE

Rain Interferes with the Morning Play—W. J. Travis Defeats R. C. Watson—Many Women Present.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—The two young golfers, Harry Hollins, Jr., and George C. Clark, Jr., who had swept everything before them last year, even vanquishing such men as Walter J. Travis and Foxhall P. Keene in the semi-finals, Hollins winning and Clark being the runner up, and of whom so much had been expected this year, were both put out to-day in the first round of the match play for the President's Cup. Hollins was beaten by James F. Curtis, the old intercollegiate champion. Their match was played in the afternoon and was the star event of the day. Hollins was a strong favorite, and they were followed over the links by a great crowd of golf enthusiasts, including several hundred women. The boys put up a stubborn fight, the lead shifting from one to the other during the first half of the match, and Curtis being one up at the ninth. All but two of the holes were halved during the remainder of the match. Hollins made honors even by winning the eleventh hole, while Curtis won the match by capturing the fifteenth hole and halving all the rest. Hollins had a chance to win the home hole in three and halve the match, but his ten-foot put rimmed the cup, and his only chance was lost. There were many sad hearts among the women, as Hollins is their idol in regard to golf, and they had considered him invincible. The score was:

James F. Curtis, Essex County—									
Out	5	4	4	4	6	5	5	6	—45
In	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—41—86
Harry Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	6	4	5	5	5	5	6	8	—47
In	6	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4—41—88

The leading attraction of the morning play was the meeting between Walter J. Travis and R. C. Watson, Jr. The start was late owing to the brisk rain of the morning. Travis and Watson were first away and the match was followed by a large gallery, many of the women wearing rubber boots and mackintoshes. Travis won by 4 up and 3 to play. Their cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	5	8	4	4	4	6	6	5	6—48
In	5	3	4	4	5	4	6	3	3—37—85
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	7—46
In	6	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	5—41—87

A handicap was played in the afternoon, in which there were about forty starters, but there were many withdrawals on account of poor scores. The winner was W. L. Thompson of the Morris County Golf Club. The summary follows:

President's Cup.—First Round—A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club, beat A. M. Brown, Shinnecock, by 3 up and 2 to play; Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, by 5 up and 4 to play; Roderick Terry, Jr., Shinnecock, beat Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith, by 5 up and 4 to play; Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, by 4 up and 3 to play; G. Owen Winston, Essex County, beat R. C. Churchill, Ardsley, by 2 up and 1 to play; U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock, beat George C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, by 1 up; J. F. Curtis, Essex County, beat H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, by 1 up; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock, by 3 up and 2 to play. Second Round—Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat Roderick Terry, Jr., Shinnecock, by 2 up.

Peconic Cup.—First Round—H. H. Curtis, Shinnecock, beat T. W. Hitt, Chevy Chase, by 2 up; S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone, beat Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, by 3 up and 2 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat C. B. Corry, Woolston, by 3 up and 2 to play; G. E. Atherton, Jr., Wollston, beat R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock, by 7 up and 5 to play; Curtis beat Nash by 2 up and 1 to go, and Richardson beat Atherton by 3 up and 1 to go.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, beat E. F. Knapp, Westbrook, by 3 up and 2 to play; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, beat F. J. J. De Raiske, Oakland, 6 up and 5 to play; De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock, beat Alexander Morton, Country Club of Westchester, by 7 up and 6 to play; George A. Phelps, Fairfield County, beat J. B. Bates, Westchester Golf, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals.—Havemeyer beat Bayard by 1 up, and Nicoll beat Phelps by 3 up and 2 to go.

HANDICAP SCORES.

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. L. Thompson	83	8	75
C. D. Barnes	80	8	78
George Cooke	90	10	80
C. Tiffany Richardson	85	3	82
Daniel Chauncy	88	4	84
Stewart Waller	92	8	84
G. E. Atherton, Jr.	88	3	85
R. Churchill	89	4	85
A. De Witt Cochrane	90	4	86
Duncan Edwards	93	7	88
Granville Kane	99	12	87
E. S. Knapp	94	5	89
Garret Smith	107	8	99
G. Hull, Jr.	94	8	86
R. F. Mayhew	99	12	87
F. P. Kimball	95	8	87
Harry May	83	5	78
T. C. Ennever	99	14	85
A. F. Brice	109	13	96

MYOPIA POLO TEAM WINS.

Defeats Devon Players in a Good Game at Narragansett Pier.

A heavy rain this morning did not prevent excellent polo between Myopia first of Hamilton, Mass., and Devon first of Philadelphia late in the afternoon at the Point Judith Country Club for the Point Judith Cup. Myopia winning by a score of 5¾ to 4¾.

The score was tied in the third period, and the last half was close and exciting. The track was in much better shape than could have been expected, following the two days' downpour, there being only one bad miss, resulting from the ball getting into the mud. "Bobby" Shaw made one long, sensational run along the boards, and with Harry Holmes, attracted considerable attention. Randolph Snowden and George McFadden put up a gallant fight for Devon.

Individual team playing was uncommonly good throughout. There were no handicaps. The attendance was nearly 1,000. The teams lined up as follows:

MYOPIA FIRST.	DEVON FIRST.
1..C. G. Rice.	1..C.Randolph Snowden.
2..Robert G. Shaw.	2..G. W. Kendricks.
3..R. S. Agassiz.	3..C. E. Wheeler.
Back..H. H. Holmes.	Back..G. W. McFadden.

Score:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	R. G. Shaw, Myopia		9:18

SECOND PERIOD.

1	C. E. Wheeler, Devon		5:20
2	C. R. Snowden, Devon		4:46
3	R. G. Shaw, Myopia		5:55

One-quarter goal safety against Devon in this period.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	R. G. Shaw, Myopia		3:48
2	C. E. Wheeler, Devon		1:47
3	G. W. Kendricks, Devon		0:44
4	R. S. Agassiz, Myopia		4:47
5	R. G. Shaw, Myopia		2:20

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	C. E. Wheeler, Devon		5:13
2	C. G. Rice, Myopia		1:28

One-quarter goals safety against Myopia in this period.

The referee was R. L. Beeckman, and the timekeepers

WOULD CORNER CITY'S MILK

Five States Association's War on Wholesalers Renewed.

URGING THE FARMERS TO JOIN

Contracts Being Sent Out for Signatures, but Milk Exchange Members Say Movement Will Fail.

The fight of what is known as the Five States Milk Producers' Association against the wholesale merchants forming the New York Milk Exchange, with the object of controlling the production of milk entering this city and forcing higher prices, has been renewed with vigor. The Five States Milk Producers' Association comprises farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The following contract is being circulated for signature among its members and among farmers who are being urged to join the combine:

I constitute and appoint J. C. Latimer of Tioga Centre, N. Y.; Ira L. Snell of Kenwood, N. Y.; F. B. Aitken of Mecklenburg, N. Y., and Francis B. Hoffman of Deckertown, N. J., my true and lawful attorneys, for me and in my name, place and stead, to bargain, sell, and contract all of the milk produced by the cows owned and controlled by me, except the milk used at my own house, for a term not longer than five years and a price not less than 2¾ cents a quart for milk produced during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, and 3¼ cents a quart for milk produced during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, the milk to be paid for at least monthly, on or before the 10th of each month, for the milk delivered the month previous.

The Directors of the movement claim that they have received support from certain wholesale dealers in this city which insures success. Members of the New York Milk Exchange, however, deny this, and say that there is no possibility of the movement succeeding. Said a member of the Board of Directors yesterday:

"New York is always going to have cheap milk, because the supply is unlimited and the interests of the farmers are too antagonistic to render a solid combination possible. In order that this may be understood by the uninitiated, it is necessary to retrace from the beginning the history of this so-called Five States Milke Producers' Association.

"In 1882 the wholesale dealers were paying to the producer an average price for the twelve months of the year of 3 cents per quart, plus the freight, the railroad rates for which at that time were uniform for distant and near-by places. The total cost to us thus amounted to about 4½ cents per quart. The farmers in the near-by districts got together and sought to advance the price one-half cent per quart and to compel us to take all the milk they were prepared to send to town. To this end they organized themselves into societies in all the milk-producing districts in this State and New Jersey within a radius of 100 miles from New York City.

"The merchants refused to accede to these demands. They could not do so. A boycott resulted, and we were forced to draw our supply from points west of the strike radius. Here the cost of land and feed, and consequently of production, being much cheaper, an average rate of 3 cents meant a good profit to the producers. They would not listen to the protests of the striking farmers, and we got all the milk we wanted.

"The combination of near-by farmers petitioned the Inter-State Commerce Commission to have freight rates on milk fixed in proportion to the distance from which it was hauled. The commission recommended to the railroad companies that the freight rates be divided on the basis as follows: 22 cents per 40 quarts for all distances within 50 miles; 26 cents for distances from 50 to 100 miles; 29 cents for 150 miles, and 32 cents for 200 miles and over. There was no milk produced and shipped by rail to speak of within fifty miles of the city, consequently the trade took 26 cents as the minimum. Of course, we declined to bear the extra charge of 3 cents in the twenty-nine-cent block and 6 cents in the thirty-two-cent block.

"The farmers in these blocks protested in turn, and in 1898 started the Five States movement. They appealed to the farmers in the twenty-six-cent block to join the organization, help put up the price of milk, and share the cost of extra freight borne by the farmers in the more distant districts. The farmers in the near-by districts, however, remembered how, during their fight in 1882, their brethren in the distant districts had come in and taken their market from them, and refused to join the combine.

"In the Fall of 1898 the organizers of the Five States Milk Producers' Association waited upon the Board of Directors of the New York Milk Exchange, and Mr. Latimer of Tioga laid the grievances of the farmers before us. He said they were selling milk at ¾ of 1 per cent. per quart less than it costs to produce, and practically urged that the city merchants should purchase it at an advanced rate and in unlimited quantity without regard to quality, and repay themselves by advancing the price to the consumer.

"The board's response was that the dealers would have nothing whatever to do with the Five States Association and would continue to take only as much milk as they wanted at the market price prevailing. Thereupon they again approached the farmers in the near-by districts, and a meeting was held last Spring at Goshen, N. Y., but it led to no result and broke up in disorder. It is not likely that the near-by farmers will give up the benefit they derive from the differential freight rates, consequently the Five States Association can do nothing.

"I do not say that the farmer ought not to get more money for his milk. Even the near-by farmer is selling it at starvation rates, yet it is more profitable to do this than turn it into cheese and butter. It is all a question of supply and demand, and there is more milk produced than is wanted. That is the whole trouble in a nutshell."

LAST RITES FOR COL. INGERSOLL.

Arrangements Made for the Cremation of the Body To-day.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 26.—If the present plans are carried out the body of Robert G. Ingersoll will to-morrow be taken from the house to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation. Clinton P. Farrell, who was Col. Ingersoll's secretary, said to-day the arrangements had all been made. The funeral party will leave Dobbs Ferry about 9:30 o'clock. From the Grand Central Station carriages will be taken. The only persons outside the family who will accompany the body to Fresh Pond are Major O. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Fred C. Penfield, and the young men from Col. Ingersoll's office in New York.

It is not yet certain that Mrs. Ingersoll will be of the party. It is thought best she should not be subjected to any more strain than she has already undergone, but it is unlikely that she can be persuaded from journeying to Fresh Pond. The members of the family will return to Dobbs Ferry with the ashes of the Colonel as soon as possible after the cremation.

Mrs. Ingersoll is now under the care of a physician. She cannot be consoled, and sits most of the time in the room where the body of her husband lies. There were a number of visitors to-day, all friends of the dead man.

PYTHIANS PARADE AT UTICA.

Monument to Founder Rathbone Dedicated with Fitting Ceremonies.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—The monument to Founder Rathbone of the Pythian Order was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremony and unusual pomp. The parade moved at 2 o'clock and was an imposing one. In one of the carriages preceding the marching bands and companies were Miss Sarah D. Rathbone of Washington, and Miss Lucetta S. Rathbone of Alexandria, Va., daughters of the founder of the order. The parade was watched by thousands of people, and all along the route liberal applause was bestowed upon the handsomely uniformed companies and their military evolutions. There were about twenty-five hundred men in line and at least a dozen bands. Many Pythians were mounted, and the surrounding towns have been scoured to provide the riders with horses.

On reaching the monument the exercises of dedication were immediately commenced. The first address was by Grand Chancellor Charles T. Goodrich of Newburg.

John Young of Rochester, N. H., Chairman of the Monument Committee, made a statement in regard to the construction of the monument. The money to pay for the magnificent work was contributed from every lodge in the country, and the total cost of $14,000 has been met without extraordinary effort or appeal.

This was followed by the dedicatory address by Supreme Chancellor Thomas G. Semple of Allegheny, Penn. Past Supreme Chancellor W. B. Ritchie of Lima, Ohio, also made an address in which a glowing tribute was paid to Rathbone and the story of the birth of the order was told. The exercises closed with the reading of a poem by Charles A. Lee of Providence, R. I. There was no session of the grand lodge to-day.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

Speeches on Bankruptcy by E. C. Brandenburg and Hugo Kanzler at the Annual Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—The second day's session of the fifth annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America was held to-day. It was taken up in the discussion of "bankruptcy." The first speaker was E. C. Brandenburg of the Department of Justice, in Washington, D. C. He is the author of "The Law of Bankruptcy," a "Digest of Bankruptcy," &c.

Mr. Brandenburg said there is to-day no branch of the law of greater interest to the legal fraternity, as well as to the business community, than that of bankruptcy. One point, he said, has been subject to great attack, that with reference to the question of discharges.

There is considerable complaint, he said, on the part of the merchants who have been flooded with notices of bankruptcy hearings, and who are seeing canceled on their books old accounts which have for years been worthless and which are still carried to a certain extent as assets. As a matter of fact 99 per cent. are always worthless. The creditors accordingly lose nothing by the discharge, but ultimately may profit by it through the bankrupt being permitted to start life anew.

Section 6 of the present law, he thought, should be amended so as to limit the liabilities to some reasonable amount. As the law now stands, the exemption in one State may be limited to a homestead of a few hundred dollars in value, and in another it may be worth several thousand, so that there is no uniformity, which is most desirable.

He thought that a man who has taken advantage of the bankruptcy law for a second, third, or fourth time should be compelled to pay a certain portion of his debts, say a third or a half, in the case of his second application, or an additional amount in the case of a third or fourth. This would largely remove the incentive on the part of dishonest business men to repeatedly and intentionally become a bankrupt.

Hugo Kanzler of New York was the next speaker. He discussed needed amendments to the bankruptcy law, which, he declared, errs on the side of overleniency and enables an unscrupulous insolvent to bilk a creditor absolutely. He suggested that the law should be changed so as to make the producing of the books of a bankrupt compulsory, so as to give the courts power to deny the discharge of a bankrupt who has failed to account satisfactorily for the loss or deficiency of his assets. He suggested also that the right to file a petition and take the benefit of the pauper's oath be abolished.

Mr. Kanzler declared that there is a widespread belief that the present bankruptcy law is better than the various statutes relating to insolvents that were in force in the several States before its enactment. Most of the cases that have arisen under it, he said, represent "the old deadwood of commercial life," whereas the future "will doubtless be prolific of cases of insolvency presenting entirely new phases, against which the law must be made still more stringent." The one satisfactory feature of the act, he said, is its uniform application. He impressed the necessity of urging on Congress the vital need of framing such amendments as shall shut out from its benefits the bankrupt whose record is that of a cheat.

Mr. Kanzler indorsed the suggestion of the National Association of Credit Men that Section 6 of the act be made to read: "A bankrupt shall be entitled to exempt personal property to the value of $400 and a homestead not exceeding $1,000 in value."

A general discussion followed this speech, and on motion the President appointed E. K. Sumerwell of New York, Frederick Parker of Freehold, N. J.; H. J. Chittenden of Toledo, Ohio; Charles Martindale of Indianapolis, and Charles W. Lovers of Boston a committee to consider the suggestions made in the papers read and report at the next annual meeting of the league.

MAY DIE FROM A BEATING.

Wife Could Not Remember What She Had Done with Two Cents.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Alice Henson, a colored woman, is in the City Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a beating given her this morning by her husband, Joseph Henson. The police are searching for the husband.

Henson was intoxicated, and accused his wife of spending more money than she could account for. The sum unaccounted for, the woman says, was 2 cents, and she afterward remembered she spent this for a cake of soap.

When the woman could not account for the two coppers Henson grabbed a rocking chair and tried to brain her. She had their ten-months-old child in her arms. She warded off the first blow with her left hand and arm, and then tried to get to the door. Her husband headed her off, however, and struck her again with the chair, knocking her down and breaking the chair to pieces.

Henson then took one of the rockers as a weapon and beat the woman all over her body. He then gave her a kick and left the room. The woman regained her feet in a few minutes, and saw her husband ascending the stairs carrying a paving stone. She shut and bolted the door.

Henson demanded he be let in, saying he was going to kill her, as she would have him locked up anynow for what he had done. The woman refused, and he hurled the stone through the door and tried to reach the bolt to draw it.

Mrs. Henson grabbed the rocker with which her husband had beaten her and rained blows upon his arm when he reached it through the hole the stone had made. The row had attracted a crowd, and Hanson realized that the police would soon be on hand. He ran out of the house, and, leaping a back fence, got away.

To Fill House of Refuge Positions.

ALBANY, July 26.—A civil service examination is to be held by the State Civil Service Commission on July 29 for the positions of Superintendent and Head Supervisor of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, to fill vacancies caused by the exposé of the cruelties and mismanagement in that institution.

The President Commutes a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President to-day commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of William K. Reed, colored, convicted in May, 1899, in this city of murdering Elizabeth Logan, and sentenced to be hanged Aug. 4, 1899.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company has decided to withdraw from the State of Georgia.

Whitaker Brothers of Detroit have been appointed agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

James T. Duke of Chicago has been appointed general agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia.

The Mercantile Insurance Company of Charleston, West Va., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $150,000.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Frank Wittenberg has been appointed Arkansas State Agent of the German Alliance Insurance Company.

E. F. Beddall, resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, sailed for England yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic.

Herbert E. Crouch has been appointed manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee for Western New York, with headquarters at Buffalo.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange ruled yesterday that "open time" insurance may not be carried through a term without monthly premium settlements.

The building and machinery loss due to the recent damage by fire sustained on the plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company at Steinway, L. I., was estimated yesterday as not likely to exceed 35 per cent. of the total insurance.

A meeting of the Association of Grain Underwriters was held yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. No action was taken relative to grain on the lakes, and it is thought now that no agreement will be formulated this season, beyond the present limited agreement affecting the hulls of grain-carrying vessels.

At the joint meeting of the various standing committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, a resolution was adopted advising the Brokerage Committee to limit all permanent certificates issued to brokers, so that they will expire Dec. 31, 1899. The new cancellation rule was not discussed. After the meeting the President of one Exchange company said that the members had not yet obtained any information in regard to how many offices had complied with the new rule affecting cancellation notices for non-payment of premiums, although six days have elapsed since such information should have been accessible to members.

PILGRIMS KISS A RELIC

Lame, Halt, and Blind Visit Saint Jean Baptiste Church.

WORSHIP AT ST. ANNE'S SHRINE

Kiss a Piece of Bone from the Saint's Arm, to Which Miraculous Cures and Powers Are Credited.

Men, women, and children, on crutches or leaning painfully upon walking sticks; blind persons guided by loving hands; the deaf, the sick—In a word, sufferers from almost every imaginable ill, passed in long procession yesterday from dawn to eve through the little red brick French Church of St. Jean Baptiste, on East Seventy-sixth Street. Their visit was to the shrine of St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin, with the object of kissing a relic of the saint, a piece of bone from her forearm, which the curé of the church, the Rev. Frederic Tréteau, obtained seven years ago from the Church of St. Paul Without, at Rome. The occasion was the feast day of St. Anne, which concluded a novena at the church.

A very small percentage of the pilgrims were French, and many came from far distant cities as well as from points near by in New Jersey and on Long Island. Many, too, seemingly hale and hearty, had journeyed to the church for the sole purpose of rendering homage to the saint or of beseeching her to cure afflicted relatives or friends who were unable to come themselves—for miraculous cures are attributed to the relic, which possesses especial virtue on the feast day of St. Anne. A stand beside the altar of the saint was piled high yesterday with crutches and walking sticks, for which, it is said, erstwhile sufferers have at one time or another declared they had no further use.

The relic is inclosed in a small circular silver case, with a glass cover at the front end through which the piece of bone is visible. Standing before the high altar, which was a veritable bower of foliage and flowers, and beside the shrine in which it is usually kept, a priest in cassock and surplice held the glass, and the pilgrims kissed it and pressed it to their bodies.

The procession into the little church began at 5 o'clock in the morning. Soon all the seats were occupied by worshippers, whose places, when they arose to leave, were immediately filled by others. Down the central aisle pressed the pilgrims, who at one time in the day—the noon hour—had to wait their turn on the steps of the church or along the sidewalk. Carriages and cabs drove up continuously, bringing sick or crippled persons and wealthy worshippers to swell the throng. Many women, some poorly clad, some well dressed, pressed puny, ailing children to their breasts or held them on their arms, all with eagerness the votive tablets on the pillars, which bore, in gilt letters, inscriptions, both in French and English, such as the following:

"Good St. Anne, cure my husband."
"Good St. Anne, cure my deafness."
"Good St. Anne, restore my sight."
"Thanks, good St. Anne, for curing my child."

The heat in the church in the afternoon was terrible. One could scarcely breathe, but even the sick and the weak did not seem to notice it.

Most of those who kissed the relic dropped a coin in the contribution box and offered a taper upon the altar of St. Anne.

In the church during the day Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame sold rosaries, medals, pictures, and miniature statues of St. Anne and other articles. The purchasers generally took these objects to Father Tréteau or one of the attendant priests to have them blessed.

Just inside the church, in a corner, is a colored statue of St Anthony, kneeling and stretching out his hands in supplication to an image of the child Jesus, standing out against a burst of golden glory painted on the wall. Below the statue of the saint is a tablet bearing the words, "St. Anthony, grant my prayer." The hands of the saint were yesterday filled with folded missives, the written requests of the faithful, which were also piled around the statue and at the base of the statue, and were even scattered upon the floor. Most of those who confided the missives to the saint were young women and girls. Some brought their requests neatly written and folded. Others wrote them kneeling before the statues, in some cases on scraps torn from the margin of a newspaper. Each, before or after placing the paper, put 10 cents or more in a contribution box and lighted a taper to St. Anthony, in accordance with instructions printed upon the box.

Father Tréteau said that, notwithstanding the great heat, no cases of sick or other persons being overcome had been reported to him. He also said that it had not come to his knowledge that any miraculous cures had occurred during the day or during the novena.

LONGWOOD TENNIS GAMES.

Play Started in Doubles—Rain Interferes with Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Despite the continued unfavorable weather to-day, the Eastern championship lawn tennis tournament was continued this afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club. It poured all the morning, but the clouds broke about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and two hours later matches were in progress on several courts. The turf was soft and the balls heavy, but the ground needed rain badly, being thoroughly dried up from the long drought, and the courts did not play as badly as is usual after a hard rain.

Secretary Presbrey hurried off eight matches in the championship singles, completing the first round and beginning the second, and also got some of the Eastern championship doubles under way before sunset. The handicap singles had to be held over till to-morrow.

The Larned brothers and Paret, all New Yorkers, were engaged at the same time, and only the younger Larned was beaten. Paret won easily from J. B. Read, an old Harvard expert, not losing a set, while the elder Larned found little difficulty in disposing of Budlong, who was also unable to get a set.

The younger Larned met Ralph McKittrick, another old Harvard expert, and was expected to win, but did not get under way until the second set, and then he just overhauled McKittrick in time to win out by a deuce score. In the third set Larned started off with a rush, and soon had a lead of five games to two. In the next game he was twice within a single stroke of the set, but his antagonist pulled up even at 5 all. Larned got the vantage game at 6—5, and then had a royal chance to win out with 40 love in his favor; but McKittrick played with splendid nerve, and finally pulled out the set at 8—6. Larned seemed disappointed after losing the third set, and played rather listlessly in the fourth, McKittrick taking it by 6—3, and with it the match.

There are now thirteen experts left in the struggle for Champion Whitman's scalp, and that number, it is expected, will be narrowed down to four by to-morrow night. In the second round Davis plays Marvin and Paret meets Ware, the winners coming together in the afternoon at the same time that Ward and Wrenn meet for the other place in the semi-final.

In the lower half of the draw Julian Codman plays Pier and Larned meets McKittrick, the winners again meeting in the afternoon for one place in the semi-finals, while Carpenter meets Bradley and the winner plays Wright for the fourth position in the semi-final round.

The Eastern championship doubles were started this afternoon and five of the thirteen teams were soon disposed of. They will be continued to-morrow, and the semi-final round in this event will be reached on Friday. With good weather during the rest of the meeting, the finals are expected on Saturday and the challenge match on Monday. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—First Round—L. E. Ware beat F. B. Winslow, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. J. P. Paret beat J. B. Read, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Kenneth Horton beat Julian Codman, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. A. S. Pier beat G. B. Wilson by default. Ralph McKittrick beat E. P. Larned, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3. W. A. Larned beat C. R. Budlong, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. C. Davidson, 6—4, 8—6, 7—5, 6—1. B. C. Wright beat G. F. Eames, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—F. H. Hovey and F. B. Winslow beat B. F. Merrill and A. B. Hitchcock, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. Alfred Codman and E. R. Marvin beat W. C. Grant and A. C. McMaster by default.

First Round—D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat R. B. Little and A. P. Hawes, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5. Alfred Codman and E. R. Marvin beat W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. C. R. Budlong and B. C. Wright beat R. D. Wrenn and M. G. Chace by default.

SAILORS' ROWING RACES.

Crews of Naval Vessels at Newport Plan Several Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The racing crews of the cruiser New York and the Old Colony Boat Club posted $100 each this evening for a twelve-oared cutter race, to be pulled here some time next month over a five-mile straightaway course. Saturday the apprentice racing crews of the New York, Indiana, and Brooklyn will race in twelve-oared cutters for a trophy now held by the Indiana's apprentices.

On Monday next the racing crews of the New York and Brooklyn will pull a four-mile straightaway race for $280 a side. About $2,000 will be wagered on the race by the crews of the ships.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE MEET.

L. A. W. Officials Discredit the Report that the League Will Be Ignored.

Officials of the League of American Wheelmen in this city maintain that there is no significance in the report that the league will be ignored at the world's championship meet at Montreal next month, and entries from National Cycling Association members be received. A member of the Racing Board said yesterday that he could not see how the French association could influence the International Cyclists' Association by requesting them to accept entries from National Cycling Association riders. Should the request be granted, there will be a clash between the League of American Wheelmen and the foreign associations. It would be ridiculous to call the Canadian event a world's championship meet without the appearance of such riders as "Eddie" Bald, Earl Kiser, Howard B. Freeman, McFarland, Kimble, and Cooper, who are controlled by the National Cycling Association. These riders, according to records, are faster than any foreign riders. In the amateur ranks the National Cycling Association also controls the fastest riders in the country.

The future of the League of American Wheelmen, so far as its control of racing is concerned, rests with the decision of the International Association in the request of the French association to have the Canadian Wheelmen accept National Cycling Association entries. A decision against the league will practically settle the racing question in this country.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Two Contests in the International Tournament.

The scores of two games played in the final rounds of the recent London international chess tournament follow:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Janowski. White.	Lasker. Black.	Janowski. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	37. R—Q	KR—Q
2. P—QB4	P—K3	38. R—Q4	Q—K3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	39. R—B4	R—Q8
4. B—B4	P—B4	40. K—Q4	R—Kt8ch
5. P—K3	P—QR3	41. K—K2	RxKt
6. QPxP	BxP	42. KxR	B—B6
7. PxP	KtxP	43. B—Kt3	Q—Q4
8. KtxKt	PxKt	44. RxB	PxR
9. B—Q3	B—Kt5ch	45. QxP	K—B
10. K—B	Kt—B3	46. Q—Kt4ch	K—K
11. Kt—B3	B—K2	47. Q—R4ch	K—K2
12. R—B	B—B3	48. Q—R3ch	K—Q2
13. P—QKt3	B—K3	49. B—B4	R—QB
14. Q—K2	R—QB	50. Q—R4ch	R—B3
15. R—Q	Q—K2	51. P—K4	Q—Q5ch
16. P—KR3	Castles	52. K—R2	Q—B6
17. P—KKt4	P—KKt3	53. B—K3	Q—Q8
18. B—Kt	KR—K	54. B—B4	Q—Q6
19. P—Kt5	B—Kt2	55. Q—Kt4	K—K3
20. P—KR4	B—Kt5	56. P—Kt3	Q—K
21. RxP	RxP	57. Q—R4	Q—B6
22. RxKt	BxR	58. B—B4	K—Q2
23. K—Kt2	B—Kt2	59. B—K3	P—B3
24. P—B5	Q—K3	60. K—Kt2	PxP
25. P—R6	B—R	61. RxP	Q—K4
26. K—Kt3	R—B4	62. B—R4	P—Kt4
27. R—R4	B—B4	63. B—Kt3	Q—QB4
28. BxB	QxB	64. P—B3	K—K2
29. Q	R—Q4	65. B—B2	Q—B6
30. Q—K	Q—B7	66. B—Kt4	Q—B3
31. Q—Kt4	P—Kt4	67. Q—R3	K—B2
32. Q—R3	Q—B3	68. Q—Kt2	RxP
33. R—R	Q—QB	69. Q—K5	R—KB3
34. Q—Kt4	B—B6	70. P—Q4	Q—K7ch
35. Q—K4	R—K	71. K—Kt1	Q—Q8ch
36. Q—B2	P—Kt5	72. K—R2	Drawn.

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Janowski. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. QxQ	RxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	29. Kt—Kt3	R—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	30. P—KB3	R—KB5
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	31. P—Kt3	P—Kt4
5. Kt—B3	KKt—K2	32. R—B2	K—Q2
6. B—KB4	P—KR3	33. K—Kt2	K—K2
7. P—KR3	Kt—Kt3	34. K—B	K—B2
8. Q—Q2	B—Kt5	35. R—B	R—KR5
9. Cast.QR	BxKt	36. R—B2	K—B3
10. PxB	PxP	37. R—B	R—Q2
11. BxP	KKt—K4	38. Kt—K3	P—KR4
12. Kt—K2	KtxB	39. R—Kt2	R—Kt2
13. QxKt	P—QB3	40. R—Q2	R—Q5
14. P—B4	Kt—Q2	41. R—B2	R—Kt8ch
15. B—Kt4	Kt—B4	42. K—Kt2	R—K8
16. KR—Kt	Q—B2	43. Kt—Kt2	R(K8)—Q8
17. B—R3	Kt—K3	44. K—B3	P—QR4
18. BxKt	PxB	45. Kt—K3	R(Q8)—Q7
19. Kt—K2	Q—R4	46. R—B	R—K7
20. RxP	BxR	47. Kt—Q	P—Kt5ch
21. QxB	Castles	48. PxP	PxPch
22. Q—QR3	P—K4	49. K—Kt2	R(Q5)—Q7
24. R—B	Q—B5	50. K—Kt	RxBP
25. Q—Kt4	KR—Kt	51. P—R4	R(B7)—Q7
26. Q—B3	P—Q4	52. K—B	R—Q6
27. PxP	QxP	53. Resigns.	
28. P—B5	Q—B4		

HARNESS RACES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Racing results at Cleveland:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three. (Unfinished from Monday.)

Dorothea blk. m., by Wild Brine, (McLaughlin)	2	2	1 1
Temper, cr. m., (Thomas)	5	1	2 2
Excell, b. g., (Demarest)	6	3	3 ro
Pug, gr. g., (Findlay)	3	6	5 ro
Alltie King, ch. g., (Walker)	4	4	4 ro
Pamlico Chief, b. h., (Curtis)	7	5	6 ro
Hazel Ridge, ch. h., (Gauntlett)	8	dr.	
Shadeland Tiptor, b. m., (Earving)	9	dr.	
Grand Bar On, b. h., (Morbold)	1	dis.	
Buckeye, ch. s., (Tears)	dis.		

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:17¼.

2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,500; best three in five.

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. s., by Judge Norval, (Hussey)	2	2	1 1
Coney, blk. g., (Kelley)	1	1	2 3
Wandering Jew, b. s., (McDowell)	5	3	3 4
Mt. Clemens Boy, b. g., (Matthews)	8	4	6 4
Sam Medium, b. g., (Foote)	4	7	5 5
Shade On, b. s., (Kay)	3	3	3 dr.
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockenay)	6	6	7 dr.
Maud Emperor, ch. m., (Price)	7	dr.	
Olive B., b. g., (Johnson)	9	dis.	
Mace, b. g., (Middleton)	Dis.		

Time—2:13½; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000; best three in five.

The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	2 6 1
Royal Baron, b. s., (Spencer)	8	4	1 1
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	3	2	4 5 3
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laabs)	4	5	6 2 4
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	5	7	5 3 6
Belesprit, b. g., (Miller)	7	6	7 4 5
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Lacid)	2	3	3 dis
Ed Winter, b. s., (McDowell)	dis		

Time—2:13¾; 2:12; 2:11; 2:19; 2:14½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; best two in three.

Fritz, b. g., by Cardinal, (Alderman)	1	1	
Violation, b. m., (Stillings)	3	2	
Edward S., ch. g., (Hudson)	2	5	
Arbuteskan, b. h., (James)	4	3	
Americus, b. g., (Curtis)	5	4	
Harry Hal, br. g., (Matthews)	6	6	
Dunaber, b. g., (Laird)	7	7	
Ruby Mack, g. m., (Barry)	8	dis	

Time—2:12¾; 2:10¼.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three.

Merriment, b. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	13	1
Derby Lass, blk. m., (H. Sanders)	15	1	3
Black Robert, b. h., (Chandler)	2	3	8
Princess, b. m., (Dobie)	4	14	2
Pluck, g. h., (Raybold)	6	2	6
Sagwa, b. g., (Carter)	3	9	11
Frankett, g. m., (Johnston)	12	4	9
Parallax, br. m., (Foote)	13	10	4
Leonardbell, b. g., (Spear)	10	5	5
Frank Creamer, b. g., (Arthur)	7	7	12
Escobar, b. h., (Miller)	8	8	7
Hopergrass, b. g., (Marbold)	11	12	10
Kerolile, b. g., (McAvoy)	5	6	dr
Fitzhugh Lee, blk. g., (Lacid)	14	dr	
David Harum, b. g., (James)	9	11	ds
Berth Herr, br. h., (Kelly)	dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:17¾; 2:17¾.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE FIELD.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes Appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 26.—Gov. Wolcott to-day nominated Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes to succeed the late Walbridge A. Field as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Judge Holmes, son of the late poet, whose name he bears, is fifty-eight years of age, and a graduate of Harvard College, class of '61. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served until 1863, when, on account of wounds, he was mustered out, having attained to the rank of Brevet Colonel, United States Volunteers.

After returning from the war, Col. Holmes took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and in 1882 became a professor in the Harvard Law School. In the same year he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Judge Holmes holds the degree of LL. D. from Yale, conferred in 1886. He is married, but has no children.

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RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Many Track Patrons and Bookmakers Absent at Saratoga Meet.

TARAL TRIUMPHS OVER MAHER

Wins Two Races in Driving Finishes—Track Again in Bad Condition—Two Jockeys Thrown.

There were vacant spaces in the grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday and big breaks in the ranks of stools on which the bookmakers perch themselves in the betting ring, for not only have many of the "regulars" followed the scene of racing to Saratoga, but a number of bookmakers have done the same. Many, however, will continue to follow the game at the seaside track until the meeting winds up, for they will encounter a less formidable game here, even with the inconsistency that some of the Brighton Beach horses show at times, than they would at Saratoga, where a lot of Western and Canadian horses practically unknown to them will figure in the racing.

There were enough bookmakers in line to accommodate the fairly large crowd present, and although the track was in a more abominable condition than it was on Tuesday, the sport was good for the class of horses that went to the post.

There was plenty of sunshine—the first that Brighton Beach has known so far this week—but it was not strong enough to dry the track out well. There were still small pools of mud at intervals along the stretch, but on the backstretch the going was better. There were several tight finishes, but none more exciting than that between Merry Prince and Blueaway in the handicap at a mile and an eighth. It was a hard, nip-and-tuck battle between this pair all the way down the stretch, and at the end Merry Prince got first past the wire by a head, only because he had the best finisher in the saddle. The race was not only a test of speed between the horses. It resolved itself into a duel of horsemanship between Taral and Maher, and the better jockey won. Maher, who had been given an ovation earlier in the day when he landed Saccharine a winner, did his best to earn another round of applause, but the effort was unavailing.

There were six starters in this race, and the smart ones in the ring voted it a race between Maximo Gomez and Blueaway, for the latter had a boy who can ride in the saddle yesterday, instead of a useless pilot like Keenan, who had him to defeat on Tuesday, and he was certainly entitled to consideration. Merry Prince, it was thought, would not run in the mud, but he proved to be a superior sort of mud lark under Taral's energetic persuasion and upset all calculations. Fast Black, the lightest-weighted of the six, went off in front at flagfall and showed the way through the mud, but when Taral and Blueaway came up with her on the backstretch, and on the far turn Merry Prince assumed command. But it was only for a moment, for Blueaway came tearing after him, and when the pair reached the head of the stretch they were on even terms. Taral saw an opportunity to send his mount up ahead of the other, and in a swinging had taken up the lead home. Maher rode with whip and spur, and Taral, noting that he was dangerous, went to work likewise, and the result was a bruising finish between the jockeys of two different schools—one the old and the other the new—in which Taral triumphed for the old school.

Maher, who has been trying hard since W. H. Fuller released him from his contract to win a race, finally earned a pair of brackets in the second race, in which he rode Saccharine, the favorite. He kept the filly in front all the way, taking no chances with her, and when he rode back to the scales to weigh out, the crowd in the grand stand applauded him loudly.

The opening race, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by the favorite, Frelinghuysen, who ran up near the leaders all the way and then came on at the end and beat Miss Dede home easily by a length for the money.

Taral won another race during the day that was due only to his splendid ability as a finisher. This was the third race, a selling affair at five and one-half furlongs, in which Tabouret, a furlong from home, seemed to be winning easily. This time, too, Maher was Taral's opponent, for he had the mount on Tabouret. But "the Dutchman" brought Meehanus, the "beef and bean horse," up with a rattle at the end and nipped the mare out a head on the post. He was given a great round of appl

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE PENSION SHARKS AT WORK.

The impudence of the Grand Army man in sending a committee to Washington to "investigate" the official conduct and policy of Pension Commissioner EVANS excited a good deal of indignation in communities where fraudulent pension-hunting is looked on with a proper degree of contempt as the most despicable business in which an American citizen can engage. There are good men and patriots in the Grand Army of the Republic. But the organization as a whole has been thoroughly discredited by the success of the effort to turn it into a vast pension-grabbing machine. It comes rarely into public notice nowadays except in connection with its exploits in raiding the Treasury. Its officers and its members know that the pension roll is rotten with fraud. They know that millions of dollars are every year paid out to men and women who have no more right to the money than the common pickpocket has to the purse of his victim. They know perfectly well that the number of deserving veterans and their dependents not already drawing pensions is extremely small. Yet they keep up their ceaseless bawling for more and higher pensions. The conduct of many of the prominent officers and many of the posts of the Grand Army has been such that the public has come to look upon the organization as a band of clamorous beggars utterly shameless and unscrupulous. If the self-respecting men in the Grand Army wince at this popular estimate of the organization it can be pointed out that two courses are open to them. One is to protest vigorously within the Grand Army against its degradation. The other is to withdraw from it.

But if the impudence of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army provoked indignation the indecency of the pension attorneys' clamor for the removal of Pension Commissioner EVANS creates a deep desire to see this rapacious gang scourged out of Washington. The behavior of the Grand Army was like unto that of clients in a litigation who should presume to inquire into the competency and disposition of the court. The pension attorneys openly threaten the court and demand that it be reconstituted to suit their purposes, which are no honest purposes. They have the hardihood to threaten the President that if he does not remove Commissioner EVANS all the Grand Army men in Ohio will vote against the Republican State ticket this Fall and bring upon the Administration the most inconvenient disaster of losing its own State the year before the Presidential election

About this attack upon Mr. EVANS there are three things to be said. The first is that the pension attorneys can rake and scrape up no material for charges against the Commissioner. The Grand Army committee was obliged to report that he scrupulously obeyed the law. That is the ground of the attorneys' complaint. "God help the surplus," said TANNER when he was Pension Commissioner. The attorneys want a Commissioner who is animated by that spirit. The second observation is that Commissioner EVANS enjoys the full confidence of the President. The gang of greedy pension sharks will strive in vain to poison the Executive mind against him. The third observation is that these pension attorneys cannot teach WILLIAM MCKINLEY anything about the politics of his own State.

Their threat means simply this: If you refuse to give us a Pension Commissioner who will aid us to crowd the pension roll still further with the names of bummers, beggars, deserters, and frauds of every kind, we will cause the "veteran" vote to be cast for the Democratic candidates in Ohio—that is, for free silver and the principles of the Chicago platform. This menace reveals these desperate fellows in their true character. They care nothing for party, for country, for duty, or for decency. An enlarged opportunity to ply their vile trade is their sole care.

President MCKINLEY, himself a veteran of the war, whose words and votes during his long career in Congress sufficiently attest his friendly disposition toward the old soldiers, is in a strong position to rebuke and repel the pension sharks. When President CLEVELAND exposed their rapacious schemes it was said by the begging element that the rebel Brigadiers had turned him against the veterans. Nobody can say that of Mr. MCKINLEY. He is well armed for resistance. There need be no fear that he will not stand his ground.

"QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE."

That was a very curious and even an astonishing announcement that Tammany made the other day when it betrayed an eagerness for two "places" in the Street Cleaning Department, one of them being the place of the head clerk, Mr. DOE, and the other the place of the Deputy Commissioner, Capt. GIBSON.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The Street Cleaning Department is the creation of GEORGE WARING. Everybody knows that in every selection he made for it the public service was the object he had in view. And these two persons, whom Tammany is trying to put out, were two persons whom, so to say, he had sought for "painfully and with tears," who, he had satisfied himself, were the right men in the right places. And GEORGE WARING was the very incarnation of municipal reform. If we had had him for a candidate instead of, saving his absence, that solemn sage, the President of Columbia University, we should at least have had "a run for our money." We should not have had any explanations to make. When people asked, What it was we meant by municipal reform, we should not have had to call the attention of Rivington Street and Avenue A to the able essays of our candidate on municipal reform. We should only have had to say: "Look out of your windows at the street, and remember what it was before WARING began to clean it. That is what we mean by municipal reform." But it was otherwise fated. What with the malignant gusto which the present Governor of the State of New York, as a Police Commissioner, exhibited in enforcing odious laws, and what with our nomination of a reformatory theorist instead of just a man, no wonder we were beaten.

But the memories of the people of this town are not so short as Tammany supposes. They do remember, all of them remember, that WARING cleaned the streets, for the first time within the memory of man. And when the rapacious "organization" demands the "places" of the men whom WARING found indispensable to his work, there is likely to arise a clamor not at all negligible by "the organization."

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." "The organization" is making some huge mistakes. In clutching, in behalf of its own HORGAN and SLATTERY, who, in point of professional reputation, simply have no existence, at the employments of such architects as Mr. WITHERS and Mr. THOMAS, who do possess professional and public standing, it has made two huge mistakes. For these it may have consoled itself by the reflection that people who can read easily and write fluently, and have opinions of their own that are good for something, are, after all, a decided minority in this town, and may safely be disregarded. But the organization cannot make this pretense in respect to the Street Cleaning Department. There is not a man or a woman or a well-grown child in New York who does not know that GEORGE WARING, for the first time, cleaned the streets, and who is not prepared to believe that the men WARING chose for chief places are the best men that could be found for those places. It is well known that when the personal animosity of the Boss is once aroused nothing will prevent him from satiating it. And so, when WARING sued him for libel, WARING made it impossible for himself to be excepted from the general "clean sweep." If Mr. CROKER had given his judgment time to act before his temper came in, he would have conciliated the regard of decent people, rich and poor, to his organization by keeping WARING where he was, even as a unique exception to the rule, for distinguished service. And WARING would now be alive and still would be a public benefactor. But surely the Boss has sense enough not to support this assault upon WARING'S chief subordinates, an assault vigorously repelled, we are glad to say, by Commissioner MCCARTNEY, who, throughout his incumbency, has acted like an honest man and a faithful official. This sudden assault upon the chief places under him he resents, as every decent citizen must resent it. We repeat that this is not a case, like the Horgan and Slattery case, that appeals to a limited class of educated citizens. It is a case the merits and demerits of which are plain to every man and every woman and every child on Manhattan Island. It is inconceivable that Mr. CROKER should sanction it. He ought to be at home. He would be at home if he knew how things were going in his absence, and remembered that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

DEMOCRATS AND GOLD DEMOCRATS.

At the last election for Congressmen in the City of New York there was not a Democratic candidate who dared to come out in favor of the gold standard or to oppose the free coinage of silver, though several of them were supposed to be secretly "Gold Democrats."

Now, when the platform of the next Democratic National Convention is under discussion, Mr. BRYAN and his followers are outspoken in their demand for a reaffirmation of the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, but from what "Gold Democrat" does there come a demand for a gold platform? Not one asks for it, not one even hopes for it. The most they ask for is an evasion of the currency question; but that, obviously, will be an impossibility. The Democratic Party will have to be either for silver or for gold unmistakably.—The Sun.

The only Simon Pure, all-the-time, upper-case Gold Democrats are those who in 1896 supported the principles of the Indianapolis platform and voted for PALMER and BUCKNER. There are thousands of other Democrats, just as firmly attached to the cause of sound money and uncompromisingly hostile to Bryanism, who voted for MCKINLEY or did not vote at all. They have therefore not put themselves on record as favoring the gold standard. They are sound-money Democrats, but if party names are to be used with propriety, cannot be described as Gold Democrats, which is the popular name for the National Democrats, the only Democrats of the old faith who have an organization and a name, and the only party that has had the courage to declare for the gold standard.

Of these Gold Democrats there were 133,424 in the whole Union who voted for PALMER and BUCKNER. Of the Democrats who voted for BRYAN and SEWALL there were 6,502,925.

In berating the 133,424 Gold Democrats for not insisting that the delegates sent to the National Convention by the 6,502,925 Bryan Democrats shall adopt a gold standard platform The Sun by no means exhausts the possibilities of unreason. It might jeer at the Spanish nation for not demanding the immediate recession of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, not omitting Guam, and the payment of a thousand millions of indemnity for the pain she suffered while we were thrashing her. It might ridicule OOM PAUL for not compelling Great Britain to deliver over to him JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN bound and gagged. It might scold its candidate, Gen. TRACY, for not insisting that Mr. VAN WYCK let him be Mayor half of the time. It might decree that every tail that refused to wag its dog should be cut off.

The sound-money, anti-Bryan Democrats, who are not specifically Gold Democrats, have many minds. Some of them are in politics as a business. We have little confidence that their opposition to BRYAN will survive his renomination. They have to be regular or quit the business. As for those among them who are uncompromising foes of infamy and disaster, how does The Sun know that they are not even now striving to beat back the tide of Bryanism by means more effectual than going about with a brass band making impossible demands?

THE BLUNDER OF THE MERRIMAC.

We are glad that a naval officer of Capt. MCCALLA'S experience has had the courage to say frankly that the sinking of the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago Harbor was a mistake. The heroic courage of HOBSON and his men has thrown a glamour around the exploit through which it has been difficult for the people of the country to see it in its true light as the most inept and stupid of all the acts of the war.

In his paper on the results of the war read before the War College at Newport, Capt. MCCALLA made this comment on the sinking of the Merrimac:

> But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a more serious mistake because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring CERVERA into action. The policy of the blockading force thus foreshadowed must have given CERVERA and his Government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers, and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army.

The proposition that the attempt to shut CERVERA in and ourselves out was bad tactics is a self-proving one. It was like locking and bolting the door that separates two persons who want to fight. If the object is to prevent a breach of the peace, the act cannot be too highly commended. It was not exactly with that intent that we maintained a blockading squadron off Santiago.

On the day before CERVERA'S attempt to escape, Gen. SHAFTER sent this message to Admiral SAMPSON: "I urge that you make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now operate with less loss of life than I can." This was on July 2. SAMPSON had spent the morning in bombarding the forts at the harbor entrance, silencing their fire. In his behalf Lieut. STAUNTON replied to SHAFTER'S message that the fleet could not enter the harbor until the mines were removed, "a work of some time after forts are taken possession of by your troops." To this SHAFTER replied: "It is impossible for me to say when I can take batteries at the entrance to harbor. If they are as difficult to take as those we have been pitted against, it will be some time and at a great loss of life. I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army." Later in the day Admiral SAMPSON wrote Gen. SHAFTER as follows:

> Our trouble from the first has been that the channel to the harbor is well strewn with observation mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of our ships if we attempted to enter the harbor, and by the sinking of a ship the object of the attempt to enter the harbor would be defeated by the preventing of further progress on our part. It was my hope that an attack on your part of these shore batteries from the rear would leave us at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes. If it is your earnest desire that we should force an entrance, I will at once prepare to undertake it. * * * We have in our outfit at Guantanamo forty countermining mines, which I will bring here with as little delay as possible, and if we can succeed in freeing the entrance of mines by their use I will enter the harbor.

It was not the capture of the City of Santiago, but the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet that was the object of our operations on the south shore of Cuba. Had the sinking of the Merrimac been carried out as planned, the entrance would have been entirely obstructed. But long after the date of HOBSON'S exploit we find Admiral SAMPSON discussing with Gen. SHAFTER the feasibility of forcing an entrance to the harbor and offering to do it if the General earnestly desired it! No other proof of the folly of the Merrimac escapade is necessary. If the defenses of the city on the land side had been a little more formidable, and HOBSON had succeeded in effectually sealing up the entrance to the harbor, the war would have dragged on until Autumn without our being able to rout the foe because we could not get at him.

Admiral SAMPSON repeatedly said that he had little or nothing to fear from the forts. It was the mines that troubled him. If those forty countermining mines at Guantanamo had been put to use early in the blockade, it is possible that no necessity would have arisen for sending a large force of troops to Santiago to be shot by the Spaniards and to die of fever and bad beef.

THE MAGISTRATE'S HOMILY.

We believe, at least we hope, that there is no reader of THE TIMES so hardened to "business" that he was not touched by reading, if he read it at all, the report in yesterday's paper of the manner in which Magistrate CRANE dealt with the case of a confessedly embezzling boy. To reading readers it will recall a sketch of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S, entitled "The Amir's Homily." The Amir in this tale was an Asiatic gentleman intrusted with the power of life and death up somewhere in the back districts of Afghanistan. To him, as we remember the tale, entered as a culprit a person accused of dishonorable conduct, in the nature of malversation, and made the plea of necessity and poverty; and the Amir thereupon broke out upon him, saying that he himself had been very poor in his time, but he had successfully resisted the temptation to which the prisoner had succumbed; and ended up by sentencing the culprit, in his cheerful, Asiatic way, to instant decapitation.

Magistrate CRANE showed himself equally human, but in the reverse way. The point that he kept urging upon the private counsel for the prosecution in this case was the question why, when employers hired a boy at wages upon which it was plain that the boy could not live decently, or even at all, they should pretend to be horrified because once, in a feeble moment, the underpaid boy should embezzle $18.90 which was in his power. The private prosecuting counsel had not a word to say, and the Magistrate took occasion to recount his own early struggles and temptations, which he had had the good fortune to resist, all the while admitting the technical and legal guilt of the boy, all the while invoking the (private) prosecution to withdraw its charge, and not succeeding until he offered to pay out of his own pocket the fine which it was his clear duty to impose; whereupon the private prosecutor demurred and the erring boy was let go free.

There is something very pretty and very fine about the whole business, and the final moral seems to be that the City of New York is very lucky in having so just and frank a man as Mr. CRANE on the bench of Magistrates. It is really appalling, the "summary jurisdiction" of our Magistrates, when we consider what lasting stigmata they can impose, even with their limited powers, upon the people who come before them. It is of the very highest public importance that men wielding such power should be fair-minded, should be sensible, should be inaccessible to "pull." Magistrate CRANE appears to be a Magistrate of that kind. He is, we believe, a survival of the Strong administration, and the manner in which he has discharged his duties, and other like appointees have discharged theirs, makes one of a good many reasons why the citizens of this municipality should be grateful to Mayor STRONG. Magistrate CRANE was abundantly justified when he said, in the course of his little allocution: "I am a Magistrate just now, and I think this office about the best place in the world to do good in." Thanks to ex-Mayor STRONG and more power to the elbow of Magistrate CRANE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What was before simply our opinion as to the proper method of placing street name signs has now been changed into a firm conviction by action of the Board of Aldermen. That remarkable body has settled all doubts on the question by the adoption of a resolution instructing Commissioner KEARNY to innovate no more, and to put back in their own places such signs as he has changed. No longer does the logic of The Tribune trouble us, no longer do the adverse arguments of some of our own correspondents tend to give us pause and mitigate our confidence in our own judgment. No New York paper or citizen of the appreciably better or decenter or wiser sort can afford to uphold the Aldermen in anything whatever, and therefore we await with confidence an immediate admission by all of our late antagonists that they were wrong and we were right in this important matter. By what authority the board assumed to dictate to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies we are too grateful to inquire. Dictate they did, and that's enough to make our position impregnable. From recognition, too, of the fact that the Aldermen are often useful in just this way, and therefore have an excuse for being, we would restrain what we fear will be a general inclination to fall in enthusiastically with the eminent Mr. BRIDGES'S suggestion that the members of the board be loaded on a tug, taken out to sea, and drowned. Of course, that plan, as a plan, does not lack merit. It would be prompt, cheap, and effective, all of which are good qualities; but, on the other hand, one must remember that stuff dumped at sea has a habit of drifting ashore, to the great detriment of suburban property, and that without a Board of Aldermen to be always wrong innumerable controversies which are now easily settled might go on forever. Let Commissioner KEARNY proceed with his reform. The people will all be with him now, and if he improves on his good idea by combining the natural with the reasonable system, after the fashion proposed by THE TIMES, he will make even The Tribune forget his political affiliations.

—It is evident from the rescript on the treatment of foreigners, just issued by the Emperor of Japan, that he still deems it worth while, at least in formal addresses to his subjects, to pay religious respect to his ancestors. MUTSUHITO, as a matter of fact perfectly well known to himself, owes to his ancestors considerably less than any other reigning monarch, for the work of his life has been to overturn or abolish everything they ever did, to open all the doors which they so carefully kept closed, and to give his country a complete set of new ideas. And yet his rescript begins: "Governing Our realm by the abiding aid of Our ancestors' achievements, which have enabled Us to secure the prosperity of Our people at home, and to establish relations of close amity with the nations abroad." A Japanese of the Japanese, the Emperor probably has a deep-lying, semi-theoretical, semi-instinctive belief in this explanation of his marvelous career; but, on the other hand, his well-developed reasoning faculties must have made him smile quietly as he wrote—or read after somebody else had written it—his solemn ascription of all credit where only very little or none at all was due. It is worth noting, however, that his set phrases are no nearer meaningless than those nominally used by the Queen of England when addressing Parliament. The difference between his mental attitude on the ancestor question from that of the Kaiser is also notable, for it shows how much more modest, even if not more sincere, is the Confucianism of the East than that of the West.

—Sincerest commendation is deserved by the Health Officer of this port for the skill he has shown in mingling frankness with reticence as regards his experiments with yellow fever serum and his test of it in the case of Mr. O. F. LACKEY. As a physician, the ethics of his profession required that Dr. DOTY should publish the results of his work only in the medical journals, and discuss them only with his brother doctors. But he is a public official as well as a physician, and in that capacity under legitimate obligations to satisfy legitimate curiosities. The statement given out by Health Officer DOTY, as distinguished from Dr. DOTY, is a model production of its kind. It does not tell much, but enough, and it will give offense in no quarter. The claims made in behalf of the new remedy are kept severely within bounds, and the significance of a single test is not exaggerated, as might easily have been done, and yet the importance of the researches in which Dr. DOTY has been engaged was made clearly manifest, even to the lay mind. This was a real achievement, and, except for a few stray moans that may come from the anti-vivisectionists, nothing but satisfaction with Dr. DOTY'S methods and manners will be expressed by anybody. He is an official who does the city—or the State, rather—high credit.

—Flint-hearted, indeed, must he be whose pulse is not accelerated and whose eyes are not moistened as he reads the fine things said in London about our athletes and about the warming-up of national friendships which their presence in England, their manners, and their prowess have produced. It is all very, very delightful, and these stalwart Americans abroad could not possibly have been better or more affectionately treated if they had been the sons and brothers, instead of the cousins, several times removed, of their enthusiastic hosts. Possibly it is as needless as it is ungracious to note the fact that the boys thus fêted and embraced had just added appreciably to the glory of—the British Empire. Such is the case, however, and—but there, what's the use of doing things that are as needless as ungracious. It's easier, of course, to praise a defeated than a victorious competitor, but that doesn't prove one's inability or disinclination to do both.

MAY BE TOO MUCH OF WAGNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in Tuesday's TIMES referring to the operatic season which has just terminated in London, the strange assertion is made that "German opera, which before Wagner's time was for the English public non-existent, is now represented at Covent Garden by Wagner exclusively."

The first of these statements is true only of works performed in the German language; for twenty or thirty years ago many famous German operas were given which are never heard nowadays. During a residence of several years in England and Ireland in the seventies I had many opportunities of hearing Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" and Weber's "Oberon," which, in addition to the more familiar "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Der Freischütz," and "Fidelio," formed part of the repertory of that great singer Theresa Titjens, who remained for so long a time the idol of the British musical public, but who, unfortunately, was not heard in America until shortly before her death. Two other works, in which she occasionally sang, were Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" ("The Abduction from the Seraglio") and one of Gluck's "Iphigénie" operas, (the "Iphigénie en Aulide," if I remember rightly.) The former was revived with great success by Mme. Sembrich on her first visit to England in 1881, and, if we are to have a Mozart "cycle" in New York next Winter, it should certainly be included in the scheme.

Regarding the statement that German opera is now represented "by Wagner exclusively," it is only necessary to recall the fact that Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" had a run of six months a few years ago, and that more recently Kienzl's "Der Evangelimann" was successfully given with Van Dyck in the leading rôle. Shortly before his death Sir Augustus Harris brought over to England a German company which produced, among other works, Smetana's "Die Verkaufte Braut." The Carl Rosa Company has also brought out some interesting German operas.

It is quite true, nevertheless, (to quote The Athenaeum,) that "Wagner is now irresistibly paramount, so that there is danger of the rising generation knowing too much of him and too little of his illustrious predecessors." A. E. G.

New York, July 26, 1899.

SET A TOWN BY THE EARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that there is a discussion, that won't easily down, on the question of the beginning of the twentieth century, I will relate a story of a similar question that happened in the City of St. Johns, N. B., in the year 1875.

There was a very much esteemed and respected citizen there, named Capt. Allan McLean, as fine a specimen of the old shipmaster as ever lived. He was so well liked that the leading citizens of the city decided to give him a testimonial on his seventy-fifth birthday. As he was born, I believe, on the 1st of January, 1800, the unthinking people thought that he would be seventy-five years old on New Year's Day, 1875. But suddenly some person wrote a letter to The St. Johns Globe saying that Capt. McLean would be seventy-six years of age on that day, and gave a strong argument sustaining his contention. Then another correspondent ridiculed the first one; another one took up the question in The Daily Telegraph, attacking the second correspondent. The people had their attention directed to the question, and took sides, and for two or three weeks Chubb's Corner, the public exchange, was the scene of many animated discussions and controversies. The people were classed as seventy-fivers and seventy-sixers.

Sir William J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of Canada, came out with a powerful argument showing how absurd and preposterous it was for any person to claim that Capt. McLean was not seventy-six years old. Feeling ran so high that it was brother against brother, father against son, husband against wife; partnerships were dissolved. The city was all torn up. The huckstere of the North Wharf were in a body for seventy-five; their opponents of the South Wharf were solid for seventy-six. The market women and the fishermen all were at it until far into the night, and such ructions were started that Donnybrook Fair could not compare with it. In the meantime the worthy Captain held his peace, until some of the combatants proposed leaving it to him. This was agreeable to all, as there did not appear any other way of settling such an important question. His answer was: "On the first day of January, 1875, I will be seventy-five years old." His decision made so many bad friends for him that he never got his testimonial.

The moral of this is that if he had not given his decision till after he had the testimonial he would have been that far ahead. It seems that the crowd who followed Sir William J. Ritchie had all the money, and when the Captain decided against him they did not love him as they formerly did. R. FLAHERTY.

New York, July 24, 1899.

As to Charitable Institutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am an enthusiastic New Yorker, and faithfully read your valuable paper, I am impelled to write you with regard to the existing state of our so-called "charitable" institutions.

I have been told by those who know, that the employes of such institutions are anxious to keep the free list down as small as possible, in order to make sure of their own salaries, and that the institutions themselves "find it necessary to take a few free patients, in order to obtain special exemptions and privileges from the city"—forsooth! A poor and disabled man has come under my notice, for whom I desired to give a Summer holiday, paying for him, and found it impossible to get him located, the reason for non-assistance being that as he lived in apparent comfort, he was not an object of charity.

The sum donated would not be sufficient to pay for him in an ordinary boarding house, and as he is crippled and requires extra attention, ordinary country farmers will not consider it. All this tempts one to exclaim, "Oh for the rarity of Christian charity," and also to note that some people refuse to make a little money when they have the chance, simply because it entails a little trouble! The mothers and babes of the city are well provided for—why not disabled men? Is there no place for them?

And while we are objecting to the street names upon the corner lamps, (which are as crooked as our politics,) why not complain to the householders of New York and Brooklyn that they should keep a light at night near the number of their houses? I was several times obliged last Winter, in our severe weather, to walk several blocks out of my way at night, owing to none of the house numbers being visible. The law should so order it that strangers should not be subjected to such annoyances.

COLUMBIA.

New York, July 26, 1899.

The International Sports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the recent challenge was received from Oxford and Cambridge, and several times since then, in the most labored and painstaking manner Harvard and Yale have set forth with all appropriate modesty that they did not pretend to hold the American record, nor were they, as all the world knew, first in this year's intercollegiate contests.

Under these circumstances, what shall we say of the whining, carping tone of "Justitia's" letter, in which he speaks of their "amazing assurance in pretending," &c., and further of "the humiliation" brought to amateur sport by these "pretenders." This is the spirit that needs editorial rebuke from you. This man has not the true love of sport in him, and sees nothing but humiliation in defeat, even though we win four out of nine events. SPORT.

New York, July 26, 1899.

The Late Cardinal Mertel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your notice of the recent death of Cardinal Theodolphus Mertel at Allumiere you say that he, "like Cardinal Antonelli, was never ordained a priest." Cardinal Antonelli was ordained a priest, though not till a few years before his death. He refused ordination for a long time because he had not time, on account of his multifarious duties, to say mass. Even after his ordination he very seldom did say mass, and never publicly. ED. R.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Coast Strewn with City Garbage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see by THE TIMES of to-day that there is some prospect of an abatement of the so-called "Barren Island nuisance," from which we suffer as far south as this on the Jersey coast. A strong northeast wind has been blowing for forty-eight hours, and as a consequence our beach is covered with New York garbage—boxes, barrels, tin cans, and all sorts of litter. It is outrageous that New York should thus dispose of her waste, to the detriment of her neighbors, and I hope THE TIMES will keep the matter before the Governor till some radical action is taken to prevent it.

CHARLES W. CUSHMAN.

Bayhead, N. J., July 24, 1899.

Street Names on Lamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of "One Who Reads Street Names," in Monday's TIMES, that large capital letters be used on street lamps to indicate the street running parallel to the street name, and that smaller letters be used to indicate the street running at right angles, is a good one. I suggest that the side-street names be put in parentheses. Thus the legend facing Broadway at Bleecker would be as follows:

BROADWAY.
(Bleecker.)

I thought the present system of turning the lamps about, so as to have the names of the side streets face the passenger was a good thing, until the other day I found myself not a little confused in walking through a portion of the city with which I was not familiar. The new system is a mistake. It is not followed anywhere else that I know of, and will inevitably lead to confusion.

New York, July 25, 1899. J. F. C.

NUGGETS.

Sacrificial.

"She devoted her life to Christian Science."

"Indeed. What dil she die of?"—Brooklyn Life.

Defined by Experience.

"Say, pa, what is pessimism?"

"My son, it is one of the results of matrimony and milliners' bills. Now don't ask any more questions."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

The New Definition.

"Klondike luck" at the present time seems to mean the safe arrival of the prospector at the front gate of a sympathetic relative in the States."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not a Rare Bird Now.

"This bird book that is to be paid for by the State of Pennsylvania—" began Squildig.

"Well?" said McSwilligen, encouragingly.

"Do you suppose that it contains a picture of a round robin?"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Not Even Placed.

"That man Aguinaldo," said the Complacent Chump, "appears to be indulging a great deal in peanut politics."

"How so?" inquired the young man who never eats veal.

"Why, isn't he numbered among those who also ran?"—St. Paul Globe.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Hit ar' mighty pl'asant lis'nin'
Ter de pattah on de roof,
Ob dem raindraps sof'ly fallin',
Ef yo're shore hit's watah-proof!
An' dere music's berry soofin'
As dey taps de shingle tips,
So yo knows dar ain't no cayshun
Ter go huntin' fur de drips.

Yo' kin heah de wind er howlin'
'Mong dem raftahs oberhead,
Like 't had taken out er contrac'
Fur ter resurrec' de dead.
Yo er "lullerby" mought call hit,
An' wid easy conshunce sleep,
Ef yo 'lows de pore ole cabin
Will er perpendic'lar keep.

Dar's er heap ob pleasin' music
In dem "murm'rin'" brooks 'n cricks,
W'en yo're craps ain't at de marcy
Ob dere oberflowin' tricks.
Fur hit shore am right smahrt different
Whar de p'int ob view yo takes,
Wen erpon Miss Natur's capahs
Yo an' obsarvashun makes!

An' I low yo'd 'joy de thundah,
Beatin' on dat big base drum,
Ef yo're foddah-stack's done sheltahed
'Fore de answ'rin' showah come.
W'en dem sparrers sass de jaybirds,
An' de crows camp meetin' keep,
Yo' mought laugh, purvided onlies',
Dat yore seed cawn's kivahed deep!

Dar am mighty leetle beauty
In dat "music ob de speres."
Ef de while yo' tries ter lissen,
Fate am cuffin' ob yore y'ears.
'Tis de beat'nes' wurl fur humbug,
But dis yere ar' mos'ly true,
Dat hit makes er heap ob difference
Whar yo' takes yore pint ob view!

Mrs. O. B. MERRILL.

CANAL CONTRACTORS LOSE

Controller Morgan Refuses Payment to T. J. Dwyer & Co.

SAYS THE CLAIM IS ILLEGAL

Objects to Overhaul, Excess Charge, and Extra Work— Claimants May Bring Suit Against the State.

ALBANY, July 26.—Controller William J. Morgan has written to Superintendent of Public Works Partridge refusing positively to pay T. J. Dwyer & Co. the sum of $39,057.15, an alleged balance said to be due on a canal contract for improving the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to Lock 46.

Briefly, he declines to pay on the ground that David Snell of Palestine Bridge was a member of the firm to which the contract was let, and at the same time was an employe of the Public Works Department, a violation of the Constitution; also that the final price of the work exceeded the contract price by 42 per cent., and that the arrangement between the contractors and the State Engineer, whereby an extra allowance of $50,000 was made, was entirely illegal.

This is the decision in the first ten cases to be decided by the Controller, amounting in all to over $350,000. The other cases will be taken up later. It is understood that Gov. Roosevelt has ordered a test to be made in each case where the canal contractors' final estimates exceed the amount of their original bid. David Snell is a brother of Jacob Snell, a former Republican State Committeeman, who supported Gov. Black's candidacy.

Controller Morgan, in his opinion, says:

It appears by the evidence adduced before the Canal Investigating Commission that David I. Snell of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., was a member of this firm of T. J. Dwyer & Co. Snell was in the employ of the Superintendent of Public Works during the period in which the bids were received and the contract let.

The canal law provides that no public officer or appointee connected with the care or management of canals shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any canal contract.

Eminent legal counsel are of the opinion that under this proposition of the statute the above contract was void, and that, consequently, there can be no money legally due under it.

In addition to this there are other reasons why this firm has no proper claim against the State on account of Contract No. 1. The work cost the State about 240 per cent. in excess of the amount bid, on which the contract was awarded. The plans and specifications call for 1,000 cubic yards of embankment; the amount of embankment finally allowed was 85,481 cubic yards. The contractors bid 60 cents a cubic yard, which was a very high figure, in fact, it was the highest price but one, paid for embankment on the entire line of the improvement work, but the quantity was so insignificant that the high price attracted little attention at the letting of the contract.

Soon after the work was begun, however, namely, on Dec. 18, 1896, which was just one month after the contract was signed, the engineers and the contractors entered into an agreement whereby the material excavated from the prism of the canal was to be wasted in a spoil bank. For this the contractors were to receive embankment price of 60 cents a yard, regardless of the distance hauled, in addition to the excavation price of 27 cents a yard. Under this arrangement the embankment was increased from 1,000 to 85,481 yards. This agreement was said to be in the nature of a compromise, and was to be a final determination of the whole question of embankment prices for overhaul, but notwithstanding the agreement, 10,000 yards not covered by it were subsequently allowed at the 60-cent rate.

This arrangement, which cost the State $50,688.60, was in my judgment contrary to the provisions of the specifications, beyond the power of the engineer to make, and entirely illegal. The State Engineer himself, in his testimony, admitted that he did not believe this was a legal claim, but said it was allowed as a compromise. The engineer, however, has no power to compromise claims against the State.

The original estimate for vertical wall, upon which the contract was based, provided for 4,000 yards, but in the final estimate this amount was increased to 9,527 yards, an increase of 5,527 yards, not authorized by the Canal Board. This illegal increase of cost amounts to $29,136.50.

Other items of expense were allowed without the authorization or approval of the Canal Board, as required by law. I am of the opinion that the following items should be deducted in the settlement of this contract, viz.: Overhaul, $50,688.60; vertical wall, (excess,) $29,136.50; unauthorized extra work, $2,817.60; illegal allowance for removing stone, $1,402.50. Total, $84,045.20.

In addition to these items of illegality, of which there seems to be no doubt in the minds of persons who have carefully examined the subject, are many others, such as improper classification of rock excavation, &c., which have not been included by me, for the reason that there is some doubt in my mind whether or not they are really illegal allowances. A result of all these alterations, allowances, and extras in connection with this contract is that although T. J. Dwyer & Co.'s, accepted bid of $125,520 was the lowest proposal, $305,153.15 has been allowed upon this contract, a sum nearly twice as great as the proposal of the highest unsuccessful bidder.

The Controller points out that Judge Countryman, the Canal Commission, Tracey C. Becker, and Controller Roberts, all declare the contract void.

The amount claimed by the contractors as still due is $39,057.15, but, as shown above, they have been allowed illegally for items aggregating $84,045.20, making an adverse balance against them of $44,988.06. If these contractors have any equities due them under this contract, they must seek relief elsewhere than from the Controller, who can only pay claims against the State which are created according to the provisions of law.

It is understood that, acting under the latest report, the contractors will sue.

ADVOCATES STATE CONTROL.

Banking Superintendent Kilburn Says State Should Supervise Building and Loan Concerns.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 26.—The seventh annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations opened this morning. President Fred Bader of Cincinnati in his annual address declared that the present meeting marked the beginning of a new era in the popularity and development of the American building and loan system. We can, he concluded, look to the future with contentment.

In his report Secretary H. F. Cellarius presented a table showing that there are 5,576 local associations in the United States, with a total membership of 1,617,837, and aggregate assets of $600,135,739.

This afternoon an address was delivered by F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Mr. Kilburn's subject was "State Supervision of Building and Loan Associations," and he astonished his audience by the decided stand he took and by some of the statements he made. He noted that there were 5,500 loan and building associations in the United States, and all but 350 were classified as locals. The total membership of the locals in New York State was 90,000 shareholders, a sufficient number to secure such legislation as they desired if their powers were exercised.

Mr. Kilburn held that the State Banking Department should have complete jurisdiction over these associations, but there were, he said, two classes of persons opposed to his plan. Those who conduct the affairs of their associations honestly and economically, and are accustomed to guard against unnecessary expense, fail to realize the necessity of such supervision and dread its cost. Secondly, those who are securing a good revenue from the associations and are after fat salaries.

Mr. Kilburn pointed out abuses, and criticised the manner of conducting local associations. He suggested remedies, and advocated vigorous legislation to govern such instances. He said:

"Complaints that have come to me from the poor who have been disappointed, deceived, and wronged are pitiable, and the revelations of waste, mismanagement, and rascality shown by some examinations would be incredible if they were not abundantly proved."

He was opposed to big associations with heavy-salaried officers and large membership.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

Thousands of the People Dying of Starvation and Disease.

A CRYING APPEAL FOR FUNDS

A Committee Formed in This City to Have Charge of Money Raised Here —Rev. Mr. Francis's Report.

The accounts which come from various sources of the terrible famine now raging in the Eastern Provinces of Russia show a very distressing and fearful state of affairs. The lack of crops in Russia, caused by the long-continued drought, has affected an immense tract of land, and millions of peasants are, in consequence, in a most distressing condition. They are literally dying by thousands. Typhoid fever in its worst form, as well as scurvy, both the natural results of bad and insufficient food, are devastating the land.

The Russians themselves are doing all they possibly can for their suffering countrymen, but where millions are starving, of course outside help is necessary. England has already sent large amounts of money and supplies, and now America is called upon to help on the good work.

In New York City a committee has been formed who will have charge of all funds that may be contributed in aid of the starving Russians. On this committee the following gentlemen have consented to act: James A. Scrymser, 37 Wall Street; Col. John J. McCook, 120 Broadway; Morris K. Jesup, 44 Pine Street; Charles A. Moore, 85 Liberty Street, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, 17 Burling Slip; James Stokes, 49 Cedar Street, and William G. Cochran, Yonkers.

Mr. Scrymser is Treasurer of the committee, and all remittances should be sent to him.

That the condition of affairs in Russia has not been exaggerated is evidenced by numerous letters which have been received in this city and elsewhere.

Princess Alexandra Lieven, in a letter describing how she and her sisters are giving all their time and money for the relief of the suffering peasants on their estate, says:

"I am doing my best to help the poor people, but my private means are not sufficient, and I am obliged to cry for help. It is not a pleasant business, and a very new one for me, because not being very deep in charity, I never asked anybody to help me in my enterprises. But now I have no right to be silent, the misery is too great and I feel too much my responsibility, and so putting aside my pride, I stretch out my hand and beg: Help me to save more lives out of the perishing thousands; try to collect something from your friends and acquaintances. We use what we get with the greatest discretion. One child costs us the ridiculously small sum of 1 ruble, 50 copecks, or even less, a month." This is equivalent to about 75 cents of American money.

In a private letter recently received from an American visiting Russia, the following description of the famine was given: "While in St. Petersburg I met Princess Lieven and several other prominent Russians, who spoke concerning the terrible need that exists among the peasants in the famine stricken district in Eastern Russia. I was told that there are several millions of Russians who are actually starving, and many of these people are suffering from scurvy. The Russian people are sending millions of dollars into this district."

The Rev. Alexander Francis, Pastor of the Anglo-American Church in St. Petersburg, who has made a tour through the afflicted districts, writes: "I appeal in Christ's name for help. Any money that may be sent will be judiciously expended."

The following report of the conditions in the country has also been received from Mr. Francis, who tells of his experiences on a tour of investigation and aid:

At 10 A. M. we were joined by our forerunners, who immediately took us around the village in two parties, one set visiting one-half and the other set the rest of the houses. There are over 400 houses, so we had our work cut out for us. I became so sick at the sights that met us that I cried a halt after two hours' work. During that time we did not come upon a single house which had escaped the plague; not one. In many houses, five, six, seven, or even eight people, being in some cases the entire family, were lying in rows on broad benches which serve the Tartars as beds—all practically naked. On our entrance they simply bared their teeth, which were loose and bleeding, to show that they could not speak, and pointed to their legs, which were crippled with pains, to show that they could not rise to greet us. Some of them had been lying in that state for months, one woman for five months,) with not a soul to tend them. Clad with no other food but black bread, (and but little of that,) of poor quality. * * * On one plank bed, without mattress or covering, lay a mother and four children, and in a sledge, which had been somehow got into the room to serve as a bed, lay the father—all of them emaciated, crippled, and suffering, and the mother in articulo mortis. One lad had escaped, and it fell to him to care for all the rest. The little ones he could carry into the sun and fresh air, but, God bless him, what could he, a mere boy, do for his suffering father and dying mother? And we, accustomed, most of us, to the sight of misery in acute form, could not even speak a word of sympathy, being choked with our tears.

At 11 A. M. we were asked to go to the burial of a man who had died at 7 that morning. We reached his house in the course of our visitations at about noon, and found that he was already interred at a distance of a few feet from his house, against the wall of which lay the only member of the family, who had been able to crawl there to witness the burial of the bread-winner—save the mark—of the family. But I need not describe the scenes. Each house seemed in a more hopeless plight than the other, and soon, as we became familiarized with the sight of suffering, we were able in some measure at least to control our feelings, although none of us ventured to speak a word to the other, lest we should be so very un-English as to break down.

In the afternoon, the Zemski Nachalorik and Ispravorik, (local officials,) of the district called to welcome us and invite us to extend our help to neighboring villages where misery is raging and nothing is being done to cope with it. Especially did they plead for a Russian village only about three versts distant, where over 200 known cases are, it was heartrending to have to say "non possumus," but a dozen workers among 1,000 utterly helpless sufferers in over 400 houses—what are they among so many? Something must be done for them, however, and I am hurrying home to beg for money and volunteers. The latter is the more difficult, as we are sadly overworked, for really every patient ought to have a special attendant, but they are nothing daunted ,and while there are many poor creatures whose lives no help now administered can possibly save—we saw at least 100 certainly doomed to death—yet their sufferings will at least be assuaged, and to all the villagers a gleam of hope has come. And they are so patient and uncomplaining, thankful, too, for even a kindly touch!

At midnight I stood in the centre of the village, every house of which stood out distinctly in the bright moonlight, and I tried to pray for the people who seemed to lie under a heavy curse, but may God forgive me, there was no faith in my heart, and no petition escaped my lips. I realized that not only that village, but also many others surrounding it in this and other Governments, were filled with men, women and children, whose bodies were racked with pain, and whose hearts were broken—and the broken hearts are more appalling to contemplate than even the bruised bodies.

I must not conclude without expressing my admiration of the ladies, who, without ostentation, without even any suspicion of the heroism of their deed, have gone at their own expense to live among and for these people of a different race, language, and creed from their own. Not one of them has independent means, two of them are married, others are medical students; one is a musician and the chief is a qualified lady doctor. They have gone there to spend their holiday, traveling, and supporting themselves upon their own earnings. They knew not a soul in the district to which they went, only knew that there was need of them, and had heard the cry "Come over and help us." Yet, without any thought of fear they settled there, unprotected females, having driven seventy-five versts from the nearest station to reach the 3,000 Tartars, among whom they are the only Christians. And while full of sympathy, they are most sensible and practical women; one of them is lame, and has gone on crutches there.

I think that I know one or two English women in St. Petersburg who will gladly join the "Noble Army" of Russians, and doubtless more Russians will be found, so that the Zemski Nachalorik's appeal will be responded to, and the village become the centre of a wide sphere of activity.

Riot in a German Poorhouse.

BERLIN, July 26.—At the poorhouse at Schrimm, in the Province of Posen, on Friday last, nearly 400 inmates, most of them Poles, attacked the attendants and overseers with knives and clubs. The police were summoned and were attacked by the rioters. They were obliged to use their weapons in self-defense. Several of the rioters were severely wounded, but finally the ringleaders were arrested and order was restored.

Burial of the Czarowitch.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The body of the Czarowitch was interred to-day in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the presence of the Czar, the Dowager Empress, and other members of the imperial family, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

POISONED AT LONDON HOTEL.

F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia the Second to Die — American Canned Fruit Said to be the Cause.

LONDON, July 26.—Much excitement has been caused here by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Inns of Court Hotel, which, it is alleged, was due to American canned fruit. A second victim, F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, died last night.

The fruit was eaten a week ago, and all who partook of it were made ill, one of the number dying on July 21, the medical certificate assigning gastric enteritis as the cause of death. An inquest will be held in the case of Mr. Bartlett.

The Australian cricketers, who have been residing at the hotel, were happily absent when the fruit was served.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Frank W. Bartlett of this city, who died at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, was the head of the Frank W. Bartlett tourist agency of this city. He was about fifty-five years old, and had been in the tourist business for twenty years.

He left here on his annual Summer tour on July 1, and sailed from New York the same day on the City of Rome, having in charge 100 tourists who expected to spend several months in Great Britain and on the Continent. The party was due here on Oct. 1. Mr. Bartlett leaves a wife and a fifteen-year-old son, who are at present summering in Maine.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS BURNED.

Council Hall at Marienburg and Ancient Houses Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 26.—A great fire is raging at Marienburg, in West Prussia. At noon forty houses had been razed. The fire brigades from Dantzic and Elbing were summoned to assist in subduing the conflagration.

The buildings destroyed include the Council Hall, which was built in the fourteenth century, and seventeen historical houses built over arcades, in the Italian style, in the market place.

The historical records were saved, and so far the Castle of the Teutonic Knights, one of the most ancient and interesting historical edifices in Germany, has not been endangered.

ENGLAND EXPECTED WAR.

Arranged for 10,000 Troops to Go to South Africa from India.

SIMLA, India, July 26.—It has transpired that the Imperial Government regarded war with the Transvaal as being so imminent that, just prior to the recent amelioration of the situation, it arranged with the Indian Government for the latter to dispatch 10,000 troops to South Africa on the briefest notice.

New Transvaal Railways.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Consul Macrum has informed the State Department that proposals are to be opened at Pretoria for the construction of two railroads in the Transvaal, one from Belfast to Lydenburg, connecting with lines to Pretoria, and one from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The first opening of bids will be too late for American bidders, but the latter will be on Oct. 12. The tenders must be written in Dutch, and must be addressed "Tender Voor Den Buow Der Shoorweglyn-Belfast-Lydenburg."

HAITIAN FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Meeting of Creditors of the Government Held to Discuss It.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 26.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Government of Haiti, held yesterday in the National Palace here, the Minister of Finance submitted a proposition for the consolidation of the interior debt of the island, which amounts to about $5,000,000.

The plan suggested contemplates the suspension of payment on the principal for one year, and that during that time there shall be a reduction of 36 cents on the export duty on coffee. The creditors retired without having reached a decision, but appeared to be unfavorably disposed toward the proposition. There will be another meeting on Thursday, at which a definite understanding may be reached.

The financial situation is regarded as critical.

THREAT BY GEN. WEYLER.

Tells the Spanish Senate Revolutions Sometimes Do Good.

MADRID, July 26.—The discussion of the Army bill in the Senate to-day led to an exciting scene. Gen. Weyler, arguing against any reduction of the strength of the army, warned the Government that the present situation made a revolution highly probable, since it had never been so easy for the army and people to make common cause. He himself, he said, had never thought of heading a rising, but it must be confessed that revolutions sometimes cleared the political atmosphere and accomplished the work of regeneration.

Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, replying, severely censured Gen. Weyler, declaring that a General who, with 300,000 men, had failed to suppress the Cuban rebellion, had no right to make such threats, and that any attempt at revolution, no matter by whom, would be proceeded against with the utmost rigor of the law. The Senators warmly applauded Señor Dato's speech.

The Army bill was adopted.

THE AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Many Entertainments for the Visitors to England.

LONDON, July 26.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team were entertained at a garden party to-day by W. H. Grenfell, M. P., at Taplow Court, on the Thames, one of the most charming country houses in England. To-night the athletes attended the performance of "Pinafore" at the Savoy Theatre.

To-morrow the Americans will be the guests of Lees Knowles, member of Parliament for the West Division of Salford, and himself a former champion half-mile runner, under whose guidance they will visit the House of Parliament. There Viscount Curzon will aid in introducing the guests to A. J. Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Marquis of Lorne, after which a large number of "Old Blues" will be invited to meet the team at tea on the terrace.

On Friday G. C. Vassall of the Oxford-Cambridge team will conduct the Americans to Oxford. The company will disband on Saturday, most of them returning on the American liner St. Louis to New York, while others will go to the Continent.

The Lynching of Italians.

ROME, July 26.—An official communication says that United States Secretary of State Hay has instructed the American Embassy to assure the Government of Italy that the United States will adopt every legal measure warranted by the facts to insure justice in the affair at Tallulah, La. The communication adds that Secretary Hay has expressed to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington the regret of President McKinley for the deplorable occurrences.

Mrs. Langtry Wins at Goodwood.

LONDON, July 26.—At the second day of the Goodwood meeting to-day, "Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) Merman won the Goodwood Plate. This event is a handicap of 800 sovereigns, by subscription of 20 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit; second to receive 50 sovereigns, and third to save subscription out of the plate. Ten horses ran two miles. Mrs. Langtry, in securing this race, has broken a prolonged spell of ill-luck.

The Commercial Treaty with France.

PARIS, July 26.—The Eclair says that M. Castelin, Republican Revisionist, Deputy for Aisne, will interpellate the Government in the Chamber of Deputies on the concession of a minimum tariff to the United States.

President Loubet at Montelimar.

MONTELIMAR, July 26.—President Loubet arrived here to-day to spend his vacation. He was welcomed by the Mayor and corporation officials, after which he went to visit his mother.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

American Captain for Peace Force Said to Have Been Selected.

BERLIN, July 26.—The National Zeitung publishes an article containing information as to the proceedings of the Commission appointed to consider and decide upon the Samoan question, in which it says:

"The English authorities wanted to establish a force of 800 men under English command to maintain order. The commission was unable to agree to the proposal, but consented to establish a peace force of 100 men, drawn equally from the two native parties, under command of three officers not concerned in the recent events. In accordance with this agreement an English and a German Lieutenant will each have control of fifty men, under the superintendence of an American Captain."

CHINESE-JAPANESE TREATY.

Hitch in the Negotiations May Result in Their Failure.

PEKING, July 26.—The Japanese Admiral and four officers from the squadron at Ta-Ku, Gulf of Pechi-Li, have arrived here to visit the Japanese Minister.

Prince Komura, who was with the squadron, was expected here in connection with pending treaty negotiations, but there appears to be a hitch in the negotiations with regard to the measure of financial control to be accorded to Japan in return for the reorganization of the Chinese Army by Japanese officials.

In high Chinese circles it is believed that the difficulties cannot be surmounted. Prince Ching and the Dowager Empress are the principal advocates of the treaty. Others, though approving any arrangement that would be likely to secure China from foreign aggression, are fearful that the treaty might involve China in serious complications.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Position of Non-Signatory Powers to the Arbitration Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation to the Peace Conference, having demanded that the non-signatory powers be entitled to adhere to the arbitration convention only by the unanimous consent of the signatory powers, Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, proposed an amendment to-day permitting such adhesion if no power opposes. It is hoped that the British Foreign Office will accept the amendment.

The Drafting Committee of the conference to-day decided upon the form of a convention on the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, as well as a formula for agreement to the arbitration scheme by non-signatory powers.

It is anticipated that the conventions will be fully signed by Saturday.

MR. WHITE ON ARBITRATION.

Says Monroeism Will Not Hamper It in Any Degree.

LONDON, July 27.—The Hague correspondent of The Times reports a conversation with Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador at Berlin, and head of the American delegation, in which the Ambassador, after referring to the earnest desire of the American people for a comprehensive arbitration scheme, said:

"I believe a vast majority of our people will welcome our arbitration treaty and see in it a serviceable plan from the outset, and a germ from which a more complete system will be evolved by future conferences. As time progresses, without doubt references to the tribunal will become increasingly natural and normal, and thus we may hope to have every advantage claimed for obligatory arbitration without its overwhelming disadvantages. But it could hardly be expected that we should be willing to accept the requirement to sweep away at once, here and now, the policy of Monroeism.

"If any modification is ever made of that policy it must be made by the United States after it has had the fullest opportunity to study the subject in all its bearings. Such a change cannot be made here by implication in a treaty made distinctly for another purpose, and it is important that there should be no doubt on this point."

Mr. White added, however, that the Declaration of Monroeism would leave the United States policy exactly what it had been heretofore, and would not in the slightest degree hamper the operation of the arbitration plan. On the contrary, the United States would fully and faithfully co-operate in the judicial settlement of international difficulties by means of the agency and machinery provided in the convention.

Southampton Welcomes the Saratoga.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The Mayor and Sheriffs of Southampton paid an official visit to-day to the United States schoolship Saratoga. They were cordially entertained by the commander and officers. At luncheon President McKinley and Queen Victoria were toasted.

Transatlantic Mail Contracts.

LONDON, July 26.—It is announced that the Government has renewed its contracts with the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies for the carrying of the American mails.

Canadian Court Sustained.

LONDON, July 26.—The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada in the case of Demers against the Bank of Montreal.

SHIP CANAL FROM THE LAKES.

Projected Line 30 Feet Deep and 340 Feet Wide Surveyed.

ALBANY, July 26.—Engineer George W. Rafter, in charge of survey for the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, has completed his preliminary work and drawn his report. The project is to cut a canal thirty feet deep and three hundred and forty feet wide, which is three and one-third times the depth and five times the width of the Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls, leaving Lake Ontario at Oswego, through the Oswego River to Oneida Lake, thence through the Mohawk to the Hudson River. A single lock will be a thousand feet long with walls over fifty feet high. The greatest problem has been to find storage for water to feed this great canal on its various levels and yet not injure the water supply of manufacturing concerns now using various rivers. Mr. Rafter plans now a great dam at Carthage, on the Black River in Jefferson County, making a lake covering eighty square miles of land feeding the canal.

From this reservoir Mr. Rafter has located a canal ninety miles long, as wide as the Erie, to the proposed ship canal just west of Rome, and on the way down has planned a secondary reservoir in the Salmon River. The commission's work also includes a similar survey for a canal of the same character leaving the St. Lawrence River at the head of the Coteau Rapids and thence into and through Lake Champlain.

Stud Recovered in a Queer Way.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26.—R. J. Smith, a business man of this city, regained to-day a diamond stud which he lost fifteen days ago. It was worth $100. He left it in a shirt which went to the laundry. At the laundry it disappeared. It was found to-day. It had been dumped into the street gutter with the wash water, and was close to the sewer opening when found.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season at the Academy of Music will open on Aug. 31, with a production of Andrew Mack's new play, "The Last of the Ronans," by Ramsay Morris.

Margaret Anglin, who played Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac" with Richard Mansfield last season, has been engaged to appear in the part of Mimi, in Charles Frohman's production of "The Only Way" at the Herald Square.

John Drew's annual season at the Empire Theatre begins Sept. 11, with Haddon Chambers's play, "The Tyranny of Tears." Mr. Drew will play Mr. Parbury. In his support will be Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Lamb, Isabel Irving, and Ida Conquest.

"The Maid in the Moon," by Richard Carle and Frederick Solomon, will be an important feature of Rice's Summer-night's entertainment on the Casino Roof next week. Travesties on the Mazet committee and the principal witnesses who have appeared before it will be a salient feature of the performance.

The new Secretary of War. Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, from his latest photograph, in THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of Sunday, July 30. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The long-expected and delayed clearing weather and sunshine finally arrived yesterday, and did not come a moment too soon for numbers of people at the beaches who would otherwise have packed up their belongings and come to town, depressed as they were by the long continuance of the cold rainstorm. Had they known that they would only thus exchange chill winds and gloomy skies for a Turkish bath—for that is what the atmosphere of the city has resembled for two days—they would not have been so eager to change courts, as the tennis players say. It is to be hoped, now that the weather has altered for the better, that the golfers at Southampton and the polo players at Narragansett will have fair skies for the rest of the week, for the tournaments at both places have been sadly marred thus far by the adverse weather conditions.

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For the first time in several months there was no American line steamer sailing yesterday, it having been found necessary to give the St. Paul, the St. Louis, and the New York, which are now performing the service, each a week's stay in dry dock and a thorough overhauling. The New York was laid off at Southampton last week for this purpose and is due here on Saturday; the St. Paul goes into dry dock at Southampton to-day, not to sail on her return trip until Saturday, Aug. 5, and the St. Louis, which reached Southampton last week, came out of dry dock there yesterday and will sail on her return trip next Saturday. The failure of an American boat to sail made the rush for cabins on the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, and on the Fürst Bismarck and the Barbarossa, which sail to-day, so great as to tax the capacity of all three big liners.

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Among those booked to sail on the Barbarossa this morning are Dr. Jared D. Baldwin and Jared D. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. G. H. Griffin and Miss Griffin, Mrs. Frank J. Lord (formerly Miss Macfarland) and three children, the Rev. W. W. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodward, and Mrs. L. Stebbins. The Fürst Bismarck has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Farley and children, Baron de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman, Miss Helen S. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Lee, J. C. O'Connor, the Misses Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pettit, Victor Prince, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Potter, son, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sedgwick, the Misses Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Simonson, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, the Misses Tiffany, and Mr. Isidor Wormser.

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There sailed among others on the Majestic yesterday, and in addition to those whose names have already been published, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bird and Miss Bird, Miss Harmon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, Edward T. Davis, J. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Fisher, Mrs. Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Gamble, G. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hopkins of Madison, N. J., and Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Luther Kountze, W. Delancy Kountze, and the two Misses Kountze; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lambert, T. W. Luling, W. J. Mackay and Mrs. M. Mackay, George C. Mercer, the Rev. George Grenville Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Moore, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Osborn, Arthur H. Osborn, F. K. Pendelton, George Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Swords, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Ward and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward and children, F. W. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, and W. H. Perot of Baltimore, accompanied by Detective Gault, who is to go to Liverpool to appear against Mrs. Lottie Perot, the fair abductress of her daughter and Mr. Perot's grandchild. The Rev. George Merrill and Mrs. Merrill have sailed to visit Mrs. Merrill's newly married sister, Viscomtesse d'Osmoy, at the latter's chateau in France. The Viscomtesse was formerly Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, who, it will be remembered, was married to her French titled husband in Paris on June 19 last. The cards announcing this wedding recently received in this country were double ones and contained the announcement of the wedding both from Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and the elder Viscomtesse d'Osmoy. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's anouncements or "faire" parts were dated from the Hotel Bristol, Paris, and those of the Viscomtesse from the Chateau de Plessis-Bouquelon, Pont-Audener, (Eure.) The Viscomte and his bride will spend the rest of the Summer at the chateau, where they have invited several American friends of the hostess to visit them.

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The story of the departure on their long-contemplated trip around the world of young Alfred Vanderbilt and his companions, Messrs. Ernest Iselin, William P. Burden, and Douglas Cochran, last night is told in another column. As was said in this column a day or two ago, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, who also accompanied them, will go with the party only so far as Vancouver, and Mr. Whitehouse, who with two other youths was Mr. Gerry's guest on the Electra from Newport to New York on Tuesday night, left his companions here to sail for Europe yesterday. The trip has attracted much attention from the fact that it is the first time a Vanderbilt has started to circumnavigate the globe and from the wealth and social prominence of young Vanderbilt and two of his companions. Apart from these conditions, the trip as planned is one that is now being constatly taken by women as well as men and has no particular novelty.

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Ex-Gov. Morton, with Mrs. Morton and their four daughters, will go next week to Gov. Morton's camp on the shores of the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting have leased the Deer Island Camp, on Saranac Lake, and will spend August there, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and her daughters, who have taken the Dunlop Camp, also on this lake, will spend August there. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop sailed for Europe last week.

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The report of the coming marriage of Mr. Stewart Brice to a very handsome young woman formerly on the New York stage, and who attracted much attention in London and Paris during the past season there for her beauty and her gowns, has been revived, probably owing to the recent arrival of the young woman from Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their daughters are said to be on the Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and their three daughters. All the liners coming this way will now be filled with well-known people returning home, for the tide has turned notwithstanding the long lists of the outgoing steamers. Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters, it is reported from London, may return early in August and spent the rest of the season at Newport.

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Prof. Ernst Herter, the sculptor of the much-criticised Heine fountain recently unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx, and Mrs. Herter, who have been traveling through Canada, the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains, arrived in this city yesterday from Newport and are at the Holland House. The sculptor is a tall and handsome man of middle age, with a fine head and splendid physique, and Mrs. Herter, who speaks English perfectly, is a woman of remarkable cultivation and rare good looks—a typical German lady. Prof. and Mrs. Herter, who will sail on their return to Germany on the Königen Luise on Wednesday next, are receiving much social attention. They are persona grata at the German Court, the sculptor being a friend of Emperor William's. Mr. Louis Windmüller entertained them at luncheon at the Merchants' Club yesterday.

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The lion, or rather the lioness, of the present Bar Harbor season is Miss Jennings, a grandaughter of the late Chief Justice of Louisiana. Miss Jennings has only recently returned from a three years' sojourn in the Transvaal, where she met President Krüger, and of the customs and people of which country she made an exhaustive study. Naturally in the present condition of South African politics Miss Jennings is an interesting person to meet, and is asked over and over again to recount her experiences and give her views on the Transvaal matter. Mrs. David Hennen Morris gave her a luncheon one day last week, at which there were present, among others, Miss Rita Morris, Mrs. F. T. Morris, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, Miss Emily Trevor, Miss Madeline Knowlton, and the Countess von Schronmitz. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who it was erroneously reported would spend the Summer at Southampton after a few weeks' visit at Quogue, L. I., where Mrs. Stokes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Acosta, and her younger sister pass their Summers, have arrived at Bar Harbor and have taken the Hardy Cottage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—The butlers of the cottagers are going to have a very swell dance in September, and judging from arrangements thus far made, the dance and the dinner will be elaborate affairs. They have engaged the orchestra which played for the cotillions here during the past two seasons, and the Committee of Arrangements is selecting favors for the cotillion, which will be one of the features. Masonic Hall has been secured for the occasion.

The polo players, and most especially the members of the Westchester Polo Club, are most happy at the outlook for brilliant polo this Summer on the new club grounds. Polo is to be restored to its former place, and excellent playing is looked for.

At the coming annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association the officers now serving will be re-elected, namely: President—I. Townsend Burden; Treasurer and Secretary—John Nicholas Brown; Manager—John Whipple; Executive Committee—I. Townsend Burden, Henry A. C. Taylor, and George L. Rives. Since the beach gate has been opened to the public on the same plan as the Casino and Golf Club, the association has charged between $200 and $300 to visitors whose names are secured and to whom a bill is sent for the same privileges as are extended at the Casino.

Apartments at the Berkeley are now occupied by Prince Loborwiski, John Bolt, Major Brown, Hugh K. Norman, Prof. Charles Waldstein, Cope Whitehouse, and Fernando Yznaga. Charles Forbes, who is in Paris, is expected to arrive Aug. 10.

Cope Whitehouse gave a children's tea at the Berkeley this afternoon for Miss Nathalie Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Muehlberger. Mr. Bailey received with Mr. Whitehouse.

The Earl of Yarmouth has gone in for tennis and golf very strongly, and finds in Honore Palmer a strong partner in both games.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will hold a large reception on their lawn at Château sur Mer, on Aug. 4 from 4 to 7 o'clock. Four hundred invitations will be sent out.

The Newport Clam Bake Club will meet for their next bake on Friday.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has issued cards for several dinners during the coming month.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. J. J. Martin, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. H. I. Goddard.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will bring a party of friends from the Pier on the Sultana to attend the Casino dinner to-morrow evening.

To-day a tug was called to Narragansett Pier to tow in the sloop yacht Kelpie, carrying Clarence Ericson of New York, with a party. She was disabled by the loss of her rudder, and is now in dry dock here.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has arrived at Willow Bank for the season.

Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. Evelyn Burden have returned from New York.

Potter Palmer, Jr., returned from New York this evening.

The Governors of the Casino have added to the brilliancy of the night illuminations by having permanent lights placed all around the inner lawn circle of the horseshoe piazza.

The concert at the Casino this evening was quite well attended.

The ladies of the cottage colony have no fear of the heavy rain, as was shown today, for along Bellevue Avenue, when the rain was falling the heaviest, the Misses Potter, robed in long rubber coats, were driving along in a runabout without a cover. Along Thames Street were seen Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, wearing rubber coats, short, heavy skirts, and large rubber golf hats, and carrying no umbrellas.

The regular Wednesday dance at the Mianatuck Golf Club occurred this evening. The affair was very well attended.

Center Hitchcock, who is in Europe, is expected here during the first week in August.

Casino registers include Payne Whitney, H. R. Taylor, O. I. Hancock, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Max Agassiz.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins has arrived at the Broun Villa.

S. R. Shipley of Philadelphia is at the Cliffs Hotel.

John R. Drexel was to have taken a large party of guests to Narragansett Pier on the Sultana to-day, to see the polo game, but the rain and high wind prevented.

NAVAL OFFICERS NOT SNUBBED.

But Their Indifference at Newport Has Caused Considerable Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Certain reports from here relating to the coldness existing between the cottagers and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and the absence of naval officers from the large social functions called forth considerable discussion to-day. One of the best-known gentlemen of the Summer colony stated that the officers were not seen as frequently as might be the case, but this was not the fault altogether of the cottagers who entertain, and recited a case wherein he himself had met one of the officers of the fleet and had invited the officer to call at his cottage. A few days later the cottager and the naval officer met each other and the latter never recognized the former.

In another case a cottager who owns one of the handsomest cottages on the avenue, when asked why this state of affairs was existing, said that while Admiral Sampson was here he wished to arrange a large dinner in his honor, but the Admiral stated he had many engagements, and he was shortly to go on leave, so that this dinner was not given.

Another gentleman who served on the committee last Fall, to entertain the naval officers and the crews when the Brooklyn and a monitor came here after the war, said that it was time something was done for the officers, and he would soon propose that a ball be given at the Casino in their honor. Last Summer it will be recalled that the cottagers subscribed $5,000 to entertain the officers and men, but the Navy Department did not send the ships here in the number it had promised, so a large portion of the funds was returned to the subscribers after the officers and men of the two ships were entertained.

Just what will be done in the way of entertaining the officers is not at this time known, and the fact is not lost sight of that, although the fleet has had headquarters here for the past two months, the flagship has not as yet held a single reception on board.

SEASON OPENS AT BAR HARBOR.

First Dance and Dinners Held at the Malverne Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—After a long delay, the season opened to-night with a decidedly brilliant and successful dance at the Malverne. Society here, especially the younger set, has been waiting impatiently for an opportunity to dance, and the most was made of the occasion to-night. Saturday night there will be another dance, and during August these affairs will be given regularly twice a week.

The dance to-night was, as usual, preceded by a number of dinner parties, the largest being given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York. Mrs. Van Nest's guests included Miss Eleanor Patterson of New York, Miss Marion Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, next month's bride; Miss Anderson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin of New York, Edmund Pendleton, Miss Van Nest, Ardent M. Robbins of New York, John B. Henderson, Jr., Mr. Cushman, Ronald Johnson of New York, the Rev. W. O. Baker, and Paul Hunt.

A number of other prominent New Yorkers were at the dance, including Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss King of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Theodore Bjornsten, Carroll Brent Chilton, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnell, Miss Sharswood, Miss Edwards, Miss Draper, Miss Redmond, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Sturgis—Barnes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 26.—The marriage of Miss Edith S. Barnes to S. Warren Sturgis took place in Trinity Church, Lenox, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The bride is the oldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes of New York, who have a beautiful country place here. She is a very popular young woman, having a host of friends who were present. Mr. Sturgis belongs to the Sturgis family of Boston and is a professor in Groton School. The maid of honor was Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Christine V. Baker, Miss Eunice Ives, Miss Gertrude Parsons, and Miss Cornelia Barnes, all of New York. The best man was Edward Sturgis of Boston, and the ushers McCollough Sturgis, John Codman, Frederick Cabot, Grafton Cushing, all of Boston, and James Barr and Sanford Barnes, brothers of the bride. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Davis H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Peabody of Boston.

The bride was gowned in white satin cut en traine, trimmed with Brussels lace and tulle, and she wore a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore white muslin over pink satin, with hats of ecru straw, trimmed with lace and pink roses. The church was elaborately trimmed with palms and sweet peas. The prevailing colors of the wedding were white and pink, at the request of the bride.

On account of the death of Dr. Russell Sturgis of Boston, half brother of the groom, only a few relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom went to Cold Brook after the wedding to congratulate the bridal couple.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave the wedding guests an elaborate reception after the wedding in the form of an afternoon tea.

The presents, numbered by the hundreds, came largely from the friends of the bride in New York. The wedding guests included nearly all the cottagers of Lenox and many from other places, especially New York.

VANDERBILT PARTY OFF.

Young Millionaires Started Last Night from This City on Their Trip Around the World.

The Montreal express which went out at 7:30 last night from the Grand Central Station carried Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the youngest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and three companions, who purpose to make a tour of the world. Mr. Vanderbilt's companions were Ernest Iselin, William F. Burden, and Douglas Cochran. The party were in Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car, No. 493,

EQUALITY IN THE SOUTH

S. G. McLendon Says No Law Can Raise the Negro Standard.

TALKS FOR SOUND MONEY

Addresses the Southern Industrial League at Atlanta—Doubts that Trusts Need Be Controlled.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Permanent organization of the Southern Industrial League was perfected to-day by the convention of Southern merchants in session here. J. K. Orr of Atlanta was chosen President. The object of the league will be to encourage payment and collection of all debts, to wipe from the statute books laws intended to hinder the collection of debts, to protect all forms of invested capital, to prevent the discounting of debts, and to further the completion of the Nicaragua Canal.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., delivered an address to-day on "Our Export Trade from a Southern Standpoint." Pope Brown, President of the State Agricultural Society, spoke on the "Inter-dependence of Commerce and Agriculture."

S. G. McLendon of Thomasville, Ga., made an address entitled "Are We Equal to Our Burdens?" Mr. McLendon discussed various matters of interest to Southern people. In referring to the race problem, the suppression of the negro, and the supremacy of the whites in the South, he said:

"The very idea of government is inseparable from the idea of burden. In its last analysis, the great burden of human government is the determination of your right and my right.

"The idea of your and my equality from birth was solemnly proclaimed 123 years ago this month. That thought, untrue then, and untrue now, has troubled the world ever since, and is negatived in the very instrument which contains it, where its framers deny to the American Indian the right to defend his wigwam and his hunting ground.

The South combated that idea for nearly a century, but it found fruitage in the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Although transplanted from the Declaration of Independence to the organic law of the land, it is as false to-day as it was the day Jefferson penned it.

"Man, through the agency of government, cannot make two things equal where God Almighty has made them unequal.

"This idea cost the South unnumbered billions, and still its gaunt figure stands hungering at our door. If the doctrine of equality is right, the doctrine of white supremacy is wrong. Under which flag do you train? It is not my purpose to discuss or attempt to solve this problem at this time. Its solution will be delayed by sensation mongers in the pulpit, by fanatics on the platform, by ignorant and vicious scribblers, in the press, by crimes, by lynching, and by lying, but through it all the doctrine that all men are born equal will perish, and the Anglo-Saxon, through patience, intelligence, charity, and justice, will rule."

Upon the currency question, he said:

"Congress never did, never will, and never can regulate the value of a single piece of money made out of metal or paper, except in the payment of taxes and executions. The unwritten laws of commerce regulate these, and all other values. To reduce it down to a unit, the buyer and the seller are the only people on earth who are possessed of final and absolute power to regulate values, and Parliaments and Kings and Congresses are utterly helpless in the presence of the power of these two persons.

"England, during a period of 472 years, endeavored to regulate the value of money. She tried this by arbitrary statute, and, failing in this, undertook to meet, with Parliamentary enactment, the values fixed by commerce. She ran the gamut of change in her coinage ratio from 2 1-3 to 1 all the way up to that now in force. Commerce and Parliament fought it out to a finish, and Parliament surrendered unconditionally to commerce on this subject of regulating value in 1816. It was the laws of Parliament that always had to yield when they came in conflict with the laws of trade.

"It is unnecessary here to stop to speak of Russia's experience or to place a flower on the grave of the French assignat. The United States made two efforts on this line, one during the Revolutionary War, and one during and after the civil war. The Continental Congress found it necessary to raise revenue for the prosecution of the Revolutionary War. Without cash, credit, or the power to tax, it issued $200,000,000, or what it called dollars, for this purpose. The people, neither by promises, threats, nor persuasion, would accept them as dollars. Arrest, imprisonment, confiscation, and banishment were all called into requisition in the effort to regulate the value of these dollars.

"In March, 1780, the Continental Congress, finding the Government hopelessly overwhelmed with this debt of $200,000,000, repudiated it by declaring that it was worth only 2½ cents on the dollar in good money. This was done under the famous Forty-to-One act of March 12, 1780. In 1790 it was by the act of Aug. 4 declared that this money was worth only 1 cent on the dollar in good money. The Continental Congress in this first American effort to regulate the value of money, met with dismal failure, which was strictly in harmony with every previous effort of like character, all because every promise of Government to pay is also an implied promise to tax, as the power to tax is the only resource of Government, and the Continental Congress had no such power. Having no power to tax, and no means with which to pay, its promises to pay became wrecked on the sea of commerce.

"The conditions, however, were different when the greenback made its appearance. In 1864 greenbacks, the solemn promise of the Government, declared by law to be worth 100 cents in the dollar, were worth, in fact, 38 cents in the dollar. In 1865 they were worth 70 cents, and in 1866, the year after the war had closed, they were worth 66 cents on the dollar. The United States Government finally succeeded in regulating their value, and in fixing their value at 100 cents on the dollar; but it did all this not by reason of anything that Congress said about their value, but simply by paying them. This it began doing on the 1st day of January, 1879, and for twenty years past the greenbacks have been worth their face value simply because the creditor of the Government, who made them, can get his money by presenting them at the office of the Treasurer. Congress, like Parliament, found itself compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of commerce in the matter of regulating the value of money.

"When we of the South take our stand against our own and the experience of other nations, and join in an effort to uphold this ancient and exploded theory, we assume a burden that reduces our credit, paralyzes our resources, and retards our development.

"Threatened on one hand with the negro, and on the other hand with the party lash, are we not, within these narrow limits, losing the power to think or speak or reason?"

Referring to the agitation against the trusts, Mr. McLendon said:

"The subject of trusts is just now keeping a good many people awake at night. I do not defend trusts, but I do insist that the people have a right to ask that the criminal or evil trusts be named and their crimes specified before they are invited to an indiscriminate slaughter of all corporations created under State laws. The laws against regrating, forestalling, and engrossing, sleep calmly in the statute books of many of our States, but how one sovereign in forty-five is going to dictate the conduct of another sovereign, or how the Federal Government is going to acquire jurisdiction over franchises granted by the State, or over the States which grant them, are questions upon which the anti-trust orators and press have so far given out no information. Until an intelligent indictment against offending trusts is framed and presented to the great assize of the people no progress will be made toward the suppression of an alleged evil.

"In our haste for remedial legislation we often see the wrong man hit. We are groaning to-day under the heavy burden of statesmanship, which introduces laws which can in no way be administered. Let the people awake and scourge such men from public office. Let them awake and suppress that school which would teach that government can usurp the functions of the Almighty and create something out of nothing. Let them awake and quit levying public taxes for private profit. Let them awake and require that only just and reasonable laws shall be enacted, and that these shall be promptly and impartially administered by the courts. Let the people do these things, and our burdens will be lifted, the idle hand and the idle dollar will meet under the banner of equal laws, and while giving employment to each other will give prosperity to our country."

Chilean Exchange on London.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 26.—Exchange on London is quoted at 16d for paper and 18d for gold.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, July 27, 1899.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Aug. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1899.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
23D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable August 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 3d, 1899. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. August 3d, 1899, until August 16th, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Standard Rope & Twine Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due Aug. 1 on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.

HY. TACON, Treas.

Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL e HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 % Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95c. per share, at the Banking House of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on August 15th next, on presentation of Coupon No. 18.

Pacific Bank, July 21, 1899,

No. 470 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug 1, 1899.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,

New York, July 17, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEWEY IS THE TOPIC OF INTEREST the world over. His portrait and praise of Huebsch's Year Book, printed on a blotter, we send free with sample of our note head specialty. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., city.

SPANISH WAR LOAN BONDS.

Securities Are Rapidly Being Converted Into Registered Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The conversion of coupon bonds of the 3 per cent. Spanish war loan into registered bonds continues to go forward rapidly. When the loan was first issued, there were $30,814,000 registered bonds issued on original applications. Since that time there have been exchanged $67,646,540 coupon bonds for registered, so that the total amount of registered bonds of this issue, outstanding for the payment of the dividend due Aug. 1, is $98,460,540.

For a time the amount of bonds registered in the names of National banks held as security for circulation and public deposits increased rapidly, but for the quarter ending Aug. 1 there will be a change shown, the total being less than on May 1.

At the date of the first interest payment, the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1898, the registered bonds so standing in the names of National banks amounted to $22,147,220—416 banks having holdings averaging $53,238. At the end of the next quarter the amount had increased to $52,054,300—772 banks having an average holding of $67,422. The quarter ending May 1 showed a further increase, the total being $59,341,760, divided among 868 banks, an average of $68,366.

The quarter ending Aug. 1 will show a falling off of about $1,000,000 in the holdings of National banks, the total being $58,361,280. The number of banks has increased, however, that amount being divided among 890 banks, and the average holding being $65,574.

As against this falling off in the holdings of registered bonds of National banks, there seemed to be a continued sharp increase in individual holdings. Nov. 1, 1898, there were 41,946 holdings, other than those in the names of National banks, of $29,798,780 registered bonds of the war loan issue. At the end of the next quarter that total had fallen off nearly $1,000,000, standing at $28,861,300. May 1 it increased to $34,336,280, and for the quarter which will end with Aug. 1 the total has increased to $40,099,260, showing the largest increase in such holdings of registered bonds in any quarter since the loan was issued.

Electric Company's Big Mortgage.

A mortgage for $2,000,000 was filed yesterday in the office of George B. Fielder, Register of Hudson County, at Jersey City. It was given by the Minneapolis General Electric Company to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., and is dated Jan. 2, 1899. It covers the plant of the electric company which is located at Minneapolis. The mortgage was filed in Jersey City because the company has an office there, it having been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Well margined accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL ESTATE and MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$ .18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1888	338.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.80
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway,
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	207	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.

**Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.**

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.

New York, July 27, 1899.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the **City Trust Company of New York** under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

July 25, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2948, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	251,926
To date this year	107,262,499
Corresponding date last year	56,666,901

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$2,673,700
To date this year	$595,846,620
Corresponding date last year	$463,793,280

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Chi. & East. Ill.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Mo. Kan. & Texas	⅝
Col. Midland pf.	½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	½	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Consol. Ice	⅛	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	1	Nat. L. O. cfs.	½
General Electric	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1½	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	Twin City R. T.	⅛
		Wabash pf.	1
		Wells-Fargo Exp.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Lin. Co.	2	Great North. pf.	2
Am. Malting	2¼	Iowa Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	6½	Manhattan Con.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Pe., Co. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	½	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Flint & P. M.	3	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st	2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	2⅛	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Wall Street rests the rumor mongers display some disposition to be active. The Street is full of more or less sensational reports, the usual form of which is innuendo. Most of the representations bear evidences of invention. In so far as market effect is involved, nothing shows, but in a listless way the circulating fables get some attention. They may induce some short selling. Nothing like substantial liquidation comes from them, however. There continues, apparently, to be the utmost serenity among the actual owners of securities.

Meantime each day helps the accumulation of testimony to the genuineness of good times. Railway earnings rise right along to new high levels and practically from every business quarter comes satisfactory assurances. In this piled-up proof of prosperity may be found inspiration for the confident spirit which investors are displaying.

Especially notable is the continually improving tendency of public sentiment. It is practically impossible to find here any business man coming from out of town who has any other view than that of the utmost faith in the lasting quality of commercial and industrial betterment. This is true not of visitors from a few quarters who are representing exceptional interests only, but it is the rule universally.

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In yesterday's market only two or three stocks were conspicuous. New York Central seemed to be under pressure from the professional element, the short interest being materially increased not only in it, but in the standard railway stocks. Just why is not explained. The local gas stocks were sold apparently by owners, and, incidentally, there were in circulation disturbing tales representing unfavorable possibilities in the situation of the gas companies. A few of the specialties, chiefly in the industrials, were made active, but apparently reflected mere manipulation. No public interest showed anywhere. Of important Wall Street interests none appeared to be even casually interested. Yet, even with the strong men of the Street holding aloof, the room trading contingent is able to work prices down, but insignificantly.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

"The uneasiness and scarcity of labor is one of the most serious phases of the present situation. The slightest pretext is apparently seized upon for an opportunity to strike. Such disturbances have their immediate effect in throwing the whole line of industries out of gear, so closely dependent upon work to full capacity is each link in the chain.

"The lake ore situation seems to cause most uneasiness in this direction, and it looks as though estimates of the probable tonnage to be brought to market before the close of navigation will have to undergo revision. That this has been anticipated by some of the large interests is indicated by the reports that arrangements have been made to haul large quantities of Lake Superior ore to the furnaces, by rail, during the whole Winter.

"It is somewhat difficult to judge of the demand. A good many of the urgent requirements which come up are really to cover material purchased from, but not delivered by other makers. The majority of consumers of raw material seem to be buying from hand to mouth, and show little disposition to place long time contracts, unless prices are guaranteed, which is sometimes done.

"On the other hand, testimony from the leading Western distributing markets for foundry pig iron all agrees on the point that large sales for delivery far into next year are being made at present full prices. This is certainly not true of the country east of the Alleghany Mountains.

"The development of the pig iron production has been, as was predicted, very much slower than the sanguine were willing to admit. But while that was true during the first half of 1899, it will certainly not be during the second half. Furnaces to make foundry iron are blowing in right and left, and there will be a notable increase in this direction. The majority of them, it is true, are sold ahead, but any disturbance of consumption would be quickly felt.

"The shortage of pig iron is most serious in Bessemer pig, and it is reported that one large interest has been drawing steadily on its emergency stocks and may be soon forced to supplement its own supply by purchases in the open market.

"There is very little doing in steel, although very stiff prices are paid for small lots for early guaranteed delivery. A second Eastern steel plant has taken a large order for steel wire billets for delivery during the current year.

"In the West and East the demand for bars, shapes, bands, hoops, &c., continues heavy. Car builders have placed some good orders and season contracts from the agricultural implement makers are coming in. The structural mills are under heavy pressure and the plate mills continued swamped.

"The wire industry is reported to be quiet, so far as new business is concerned. This is usually the off seaon.

"The European markets seem on the crest of an extraordinary a rise as our own. In England buyers seem now to be holding off. From the Continent a continuous stream of inquiries is still coming, but little is being actually put through."

PEOPLE'S GAS RUMORS.

People's Gas ran up sharply yesterday, touching 119¾ before noon. The buying came chiefly from Flower & Co. and brokers representing other inside interests. Houses with Chicago connections were also active in the stock. The strength was attributed to reports from Chicago that negotiations are under way which, if successful, will result in the transfer of the property of the Ogden Gas Company to the People's Gas, giving the "trust" a monopoly of the gas business in Chicago. The People's Company was said to have offered $3,000,000 for the Ogden property.

Interests identified with the company said they had no knowledge of any such deal. It is known that negotiations with the Ogden Company have been under way for some time, but the story that the concern has been or is about to be purchased seems to be generally discredited. The statement is made by people close to the Ogden Company's management that an offer of $5,000,000 was made for the company less than a month ago, and a cash tender of $1,000,000 was made. The Ogden people refused to sell at that time at that price, and it is declared very improbable that they would now sell out at $3,000,000. So far as is known the Ogden Company is proceeding with the matter of its bond issue for $10,000,000, and the trust deed to secure such bonds is being drawn to-day in New York by Levy Mayer, the company's counsel. It is suggested that if a sale had taken place the bond issue would be dropped.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STRENGTH.

The stocks of the three properties involved in the rumored Rock Island deal—Rock Island, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and St. Louis Southwestern—were all conspicuosly strong yesterday. Chicago and Eastern Illinois got up to 76½, and St. Louis Southwestern preferred to 39¾. In both stocks Flower & Co. were active as buyers and their purchases were generally regarded as highly significant. There were further denials—one by Edwin Gould himself—of the story that Rock Island interests are about to secure control of St. Louis Southwestern, but the persistent Flower buying and Mr. Gould's own admission that the controlling interests in the two roads are altogether friendly were looked upon as more important than the denials.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Some little covering of Consolidated Gas was induced yesterday morning by the reports that the courts are to be used to end the gas war, but no one beyond a few traders put any credence in this talk, and after the stock

116¾; Louisville, 75½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; New York Central, 143¾; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 16½; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £93,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.50; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36.50; Rome, 7.47.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 15-16d.

Bar silver quiet at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities differed little from that of the first two days of the week. There was some irregularity in prices and no activity. Possibly with two or three exceptions, the day's business in no issue amounted to more than a few hundred shares. Here and there in the market there was some weakness apparent, but generally the tone of the market was good, but the market is lifeless. Very little selling pressure is exerted and prices remain fairly firm, but in scarcely any quarter of the market is there any marked tendency one way or the other. Advances seem more likely than further declines, but until the market becomes much more active, any general movement of prices is hardly to be expected.

New Amsterdam Gas common again sold up to 32, and later in the day declined to about Tuesday's closing bid. It ended the day with a net gain of three-eighths of 1 point at 31⅜ bid. There was little change in the preferred stock or the bonds. The early advance was attributed to the rumor published on Tuesday, that an effort would be made through the courts to force the Directors of the local gas companies to increase the price of gas. No confirmation of the report, however, was to be had, and later New Amsterdam Gas common lost most of its early gain. Rumors in regard to the local gas companies are numerous, but definite facts pointing to an early settlement or an indefinite prolongation of the war are still wanting.

Following the sharp rise which occurred on Monday and Tuesday in the Republic Iron and Steel stocks, a rumor was heard yesterday to the effect that a dividend would be declared on the preferred stock some time this week. It was said the company's first quarter ends July 31 and that the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. would be paid about that time. No confirmation of the report could be had, and it was not credited in quarters usually well informed about matters concerning the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Persons closely connected with the company stated that the first quarter of the company's fiscal year ends not July 31, but Aug. 31, and that it was not probable that any action in regard to a dividend would be taken until about the end of August.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions continued in demand, and then ended the day with a fractional net gain, at 113½ bid. The Chicago and Alton bonds were not active yesterday. Rumor had it that the whole first issue of $10,000,000 of these bonds had been purchased by a prominent banking house and one of the large life insurance companies. The price was said to be 96, but the sale was said to be conditional on the bonds being declared, within a fixed time, a legal investment for savings banks in certain States. Certain names were mentioned in connection with the rumor, but the report was very vague.

Rubber Goods continued in fair demand, but the prices receded slightly during the afternoon, and both the common and preferred stocks ended the day fractionally lower than on Tuesday. The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has just made an important acquisition in securing control of the Dunlop Tire Company. Details of the matter will be found in another column.

Amalgamated Copper was dull. British Columbia Copper sold at 10 and at 9⅞. The latter figure was bid for the stock at the close. Union Copper sold at 26 and closed at 26 bid. The stock of a company called the Universal Car Bearing Company was offered on the curb yesterday without attracting any purchasers. The stock was offered at 50 without a bid.

Electric Vehicle was very dull, and no change occurred in the price of the stock. It was announced yesterday that John Jacob Astor has been elected a Director of the Electric Vehicle Company. New York Transportation sold between 21¼ and 22, and ended the day at 21¾ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The other transportation stocks were very dull.

There was active demand for St. Louis subscriptions with few offerings, and the price advanced very sharply. The last sale of these subscriptions on Tuesday was made at 117¼. Yesterday they sold up to 122 and closed at 121½ bid, a net gain of 4¼ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam		31⅜
Amsterdam pf		100¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	57	58
Bay State Gas	160½	2
	1⅞	

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82½
Distilling Company of America	19	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	14½	15½
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	25½	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power		77
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf	66	67½
National Gramophone	86	87½
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	68	73
Otis Elevator	36	38
Otis Elevator pf	34½	94
Republic Iron & Steel	18¾	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	30⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86	87
Standard Oil Trust	463	466
Union Steel & Chain	27¾	27⅞
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Hoist Collar	¾	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	98
American Air Power		73
British Columbia Copper	9⅞	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	113½	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	94	
Electric Vehicle	99	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	117
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25
General Carriage	37½	38½
Illinois Transportation	5½	6
Markeen Copper	8½	9
Mexican 8s	100¾	100⅞
New England Transportation	9⅝	10¼
New York Transportation	21¾	22
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	12½	
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Trust Company of America	298½	300
Union Copper	26	29
United Verde Extension	3	4½
Universal Car Bearing	50	
*Wahnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	247	249
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	101	
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	111
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	64	
Eighth Avenue Railroad	111	112
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, (new)	880	900
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	94¼	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	21	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96½	98
North Jersey Street Railway	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	35½	35⅞
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103¼	104½
Steinway Railroad 1st 6 p. c.	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	220	230
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	101	104
Worcester (Mass) Traction	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	32	34
	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		86
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	95	96
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	66
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co	60	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Mutual Gas of New York	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	310
New England Gas & Coke	78	82
New England Gas & Coke bonds	20½	22
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	79	80
	110	115

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	50	52
St Paul Gas stock	88	91
St. Paul Gas bonds		
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	98	98½
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	77½
General Chemical	81	85
General Chemical pf	90	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	110	111¾
Lorillard Company pf	115½	116¾
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 270½.

2 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 540½.

62 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 152½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, $200.

$5,000 City of Brooklyn 7 per cent. Public Park registered bonds, due July 1, 1915. Interest January and July. Accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 125¾.

$15,000 City of New York 6 per cent. water stock registered, due Nov. 1, 1902. Interest May and November. Accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108⅞.

$10,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water scrip, due April 1, 1902. Interest April and October. Accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108⅝.

$5,000 Duluth Transfer Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. January, 1930, coupons on. (Metropolitan Trust Company certificate of deposit,) 25¾.

25 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 194.

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187 to 187⅝.

4 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 187.

4 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 78.

2 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 267½.

50 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 192¾.

61 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 299.

78 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 490½.

$300 New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1918. Interest January and July, £100 each, $501 per bond.

$1,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1945. Coupons February and August. (Ex August coupon,) 86¾.

15 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 170.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 270.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Call money is fairly easy, though some outstanding loans at 3 per cent. will be marked up to-morrow to 3½ per cent. There is a fair volume of call money loaning at 3½ per cent. and some at 3 and even 4½ per cent. Time money is generally quoted at 4 per cent. for practically all dates—for sixty days up to six months—though there are still a few places where this is shaded when the names and collateral are especially choice. Year money is exchanged at 3½@3¾ per cent.

The stock trading received a little life today from profit-taking in Dominion Coal and its subsequent rally, a sharp advance in East Boston Land to above 8, fair buying of Atchison preferred and Burlington, and the profit-taking in Arcadian. Nothing developed to account for the awakening in East Boston Land, nor the bid to call the stock at 10. It was suggested that the commencement of actual work on the tunnel might be behind the move. The Burlington and Atchison June statements, now about due, are expected to make showings sufficient to account for advances in those stocks. In the coppers, Arcadian, Arnold, Santa Fé, and Utah were the active features, with Utah and Arnold showing the best strength. Calumet advanced 5, to 820. Old Dominion crossed 38.

Curb prices were: Mayflower, quoted @@7; Elm River, 11½, sales, later 11¼@12; Bay State Gas, 95c@$1; New England Gas and Coke, 21@22; do 5s, 79, sales, later 77@80; Amalgamated, 97@97¼.

The Directors of the New England Telephone Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Aug. 15, to stock of record July 31. Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	9¾	Old Colony	99	99½
Allouez	7¾	8	Osceola	88	89
Arcadian	67½	68	Parrot	52¾	53
Arnold	15⅛	15½	Pioneer	2	2¼
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Quincy	161	164
Atlantic	30		Rhode Island	7¾	
Baltic	33	33½	Santa Fe	13	13½
B. & C. C.	2		Santa Ysabel	124	124
Bost. & Mon.	366	367	Shoe	36½	37
Butte & B.	78¾	79½	Tamarack	220	225
Cal. & Hec.	815	820	Utah Cons.	44	44½
Centennial	33¼	34½	Washington	1¾	2
Franklin	15	19¼	White Knob	8	10
Humboldt	2	3	Winona	2	13
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	46¾	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	270	Bost. G. 5s.	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240		Cent. M. pf.	65	
Bost. & Me.	204	204½	Fitchburg pf.	117	117½
Bost. & P.	297	300	West End	95	95
Bost. Elev.	110½	111			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	350		Mex. Tele.	3¾	3⅞
Chi. Sit. T.	146½	148	U. S. Oil	47½	47¾
Dom. Coal	62½	63	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	114	116½	Electric		50
Erie Tel.	96	96¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Biscuit preferred sold at par to-day. The common stock ranged from 47¼ to 48, opening at 47⅝ and closing ¼ lower. Linseed preferred opened at 51¼ and sold off a point, closing at 50⅞. Metropolitan bonds went readily at 90¾, and the preferred stock brought 56¾. South Side Elevated was half a point lower when it closed at 99½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard			Pac. Coast	38	46
C. & Chi. Dry D. Co.		30	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois		75	P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
National Biscuit Co. com		139	Penn. Coal	375	
National Biscuit Co. com		119	Peo. & East.	4	5
National Carbon com		99¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	83	84
National Carbon pf		118	P. Ft. W. & C.	184	
National Steel com		49¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	
National Steel pf		102	P. & W. pf. cfs.	9½	10
Diamond Match		91	Quicksilver	2	2½
W. Chi. St. R. R.		139	Reading	32½	32¾
		12	Rens. & Sar.	191	
			R. W. & O.	31½	
			Rio Gr. W.	30	33½
			R. G. W. pf.	78	80
			St. J. & G. I.	4	
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	71
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¾	37½
			St. P. & O.	56	57
			St. P. & O. pf.	102⅝	103¾
			St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
			Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
			Sixth Av.	200	
			Third Av.	188	192
			T. & O. C.		20
			T. & O. C. pf.		40
			T. C. R. T.	138	140
			U. B. & P. pf.	76½	78
			U. S. Exp.	49	51
			U. & B. R.	170½	
			Wag. Pal. C., ex div.	183¾	187½
			W. & L. E.	9⅝	9½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—To-day's market was the most fruitless affair Philadelphia has had for nearly two years; not a single movement of note or significance appeared. Trading for a half hour at a time was suspended, not a single sale being recorded during such periods. Prices, too, were at a standstill. United Gas receded a point to 170, on profit taking, but it was exceptional, all other quotations fluctuating less than one-half of 1 per cent. Many of the prominent brokers have left the city and will remain away until cooler weather comes or the market develops more activity.

The close was quiet and steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	23	Penn. Mg.	22¾	23
Choctaw	40½	41	Phila. Trac.	99½	99⅝
Con. Tr., P.	33¼	33⅝	Union Trac.	42½	42⅝
El. St. Bat.	150	160	Un. Gas Imp.	169½	169⅞
El. S. B. pf.	155	160	Welsbach	46½	47
El. Co. of A.	17⅜	17½	West. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅛	7⅜
Lehigh Val.	26½	26½			
Marsden	15½	16			

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾		Lake Shore	201½	210
3s r., 1918	108½	108¾	Mah. C. R.	150	
3s, 1918	108¾	109¼	M. C. R. pf.	105	
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	109¼	Man. Beach	10	22
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112⅝	Man. Coal pf.	58	75
4s, c., 1907	113	114	M. W. S. El.		
4s, r., 1925	120¼	120¾	M. W. S. El. pf.	15	15¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130⅛	Mex. N. Ry.	3⅞	3¾
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	111⅝	Mex. North.	48	
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113⅛	Mich. Cent.	101	
D. C. 3-65s	119		Mor. & Es.	185	
			Nat. Bis. pf.	97½	101
Adms Exp.	113	115	Nat. Starch	5	7
Alb. & Sus.	195		Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	50½
Amer. Coal.	140		Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
Am. D. Tel.	39		N. C. Coal.	37	39
Am. Exp.	138	140	N. J. Cent.	115½	116
A. S. R. pf.	118	118½	N. Y. & B.	200	206
Am. T. & C.	104		N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
A. T. P. pf.	84½		N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	15
Am. Tob. pf.	141	145½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Ann Arbor	18	19	Norf. South.	68	75
B. & O.	8		Ont. Mining	7	9
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7¼	9	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
B. & L. E. pf.	106½		O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
B., R. & P.	31½	34½	Pac. Coast	38	46
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
B. C. R. & N.	100		P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
Can. Pac.	96⅞	97¾	Penn. Coal	375	
Cap. Tract.	93	96	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. & E. Ill. pf.	122	126	P., C. C. & St. L.	83	84
C. G. W.	88⅞	90⅜	P. Ft. W. & C.	184	
Chi. & N. W.	160	161	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	
Chi. & N. W. pf.	192	196	P. & W. pf. cfs.	9½	10
C., T. & T. pf.	48	49	Quicksilver	2	2½
C. C. & St. L.	58	59	Reading	32½	32¾
C. L. & W.	9½	11	Rens. & Sar.	191	
C. L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	R. W. & O.	31½	
Cleve. & P.	184		Rio Gr. W.	30	33½
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2	R. G. W. pf.	78	80
C. C. & I. D. pf.	3		St. J. & G. I.	4	
Col. Mid.	5	7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	71
C. & H. C. & I.	14	14⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¾	37½
Com. Cable.	179		St. P. & O.	56	57
Consol. Coal.	50	56	St. P. & O. pf.	102⅝	103¾
D., L. & W.	168	169	St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20¾	21½	Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	105	120	Sixth Av.	200	
Fourth Ave.	330		Third Av.	188	192
Erie	13¾	13⅞	T. & O. C.		20
Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	37¼	T. & O. C. pf.		40
E. T. & T.	96	99	T. C. R. T.	138	140
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	U. B. & P. pf.	76½	78
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	86	U. S. Exp.	49	51
Glucose pf.	107	107½	U. & B. R.	170½	
Homestake	72	77	Wag. Pal. C., ex div.	183¾	187½
Ill. C. LL.	100		W. & L. E.	9⅝	9½
Int. Silver	12	15			
Joliet & Chi.	180				
Kan. C., P. & G.	7	7¼			
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15			
K. & D. M.	3½	5			
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19			
Knick. Ice	50	52½			
Knick. Ice pf.	74	75			
Lac. G. pf.	98	100			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,590,406
Gold reserve	246,326,887
Net silver	4,870,652
United States notes in the Treasury	15,123,791
Treasury notes of 1890	876,540
Total receipts this day	2,126,642
Total receipts this month	40,603,474
Total receipts this year	40,603,474
Total expenditures this day	3,482,000
Total expenditures this month	50,774,000
Total expenditures this year	50,774,000
Deposits in National banks	77,698,292
Silver bullion	892,606
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	159,188
Government receipts received to-day from internal revenue	974,715
Customs	1,117,990
Miscellaneous	33,986

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Stock Exchange, 3,600 shares of Phoenix sold at .07@.08, and 1,400 Standard at 2.45@2.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 1.10, 200 Anaconda Gold at .49, 2,000 Comstock at .05, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 100 Horn Silver at 1.50, 300 Mexican at .60, 500 Mount Rosa at .24, 200 Standard at 2.45, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .37.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Belcher	.20	Potosi	.48
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.10
Breece	1.65	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Bruns. Con	.05	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.08
Challar	.24	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.20	Small Hopes	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	Union Consol	.23
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah	.10
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Con. T. Co. bonds	.04	Yellow Jacket	.31
Con. T. Co. scrip	.04	Argentum Juanita	.24
Crescent	.15	Alamo	.08
Catalpa	.20	Anaconda	.44
Deadwood Terra	.80	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Eureka Consol	.45	Creede & Cripple Creek	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Gould & Curry	.37	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.32	Isabella	.78
Homestake	65.00	Mollie Gibson	.25
Horn Silver	1.50	Mount Rosa	.28
Iron Silver	.50	Pharmacist	.04
Julia Consolidated	.02	Portland	.04
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	1.85
Leadville Con	.09	Standard	.07
Little Chief	.10	Union	.28
Mexican	.52	Work	.21
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	15½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	13½
Ophir	1.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	12½
Occidental	.20	Grey Forge	12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Isabella	.82½
Gold Magnet	.01¼	Justine	.01
Gilpin & Lincoln	.43½	Mollie Gibson	.24
Jerpin & Blanche	.35½	Mount Rosa	.24
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.53⅝	Old Gold	.01
Alamo	.09	Ponde Basin	.40
Anaconda	.45	Portland	1.00
Cr. Ck. Con.	.10	Sentinel	.002
Cannon Ball	.008	Union Gold	.27
Elkton	.90	Waldorf	.01⅝
Gar. Con.	.18		.24
Golden Fleece	.27	Rosario Honduras	5.00

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Board of Directors of the Twenty-third Ward Bank have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 1.

In another column will be found the announcement of a dividend of 1¼ per cent. declared by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and a dividend of 1 per cent. declared by the Consolidated Ice Company on the common stock.

Cyrus J. Lawrence, F. J. Lisman, James H. Oliphant, and Alvin W. Krech, who are said to represent a majority of the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railroad first 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1916, in view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, of which system the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railroad is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet extraordinary expenditures, thereby, as they declare, imperilling the payment of interest of the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport bonds, have invited owners of these bonds to deposit their holdings with the Mercantile Trust Company on or before Sept. 1 for mutual protection.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 26, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	1,105	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅝	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
60⅞	62½	185	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ½
42	42¼	2,200	American Cotton Oil	42	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
92½	93½	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ⅝
10	11½	410	American Linseed	11¼	11½	11	11	− 2
51	51⅝	900	American Linseed pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅛
15	15⅝	2,550	American Malting Co.	17½	17¾	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
63½	64	1,730	Am. Malting Co. pf	69	69	61	64	− 5⅛
36½	37	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37⅜	37½	37	37	− ⅞
84	84½	520	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	84½	84	84	− 1⅛
53⅝	56	3,810	Am. Steel & Wire	56¼	56⅞	56	56¼	− ⅝
96	96⅜	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96½	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	− ⅛
156½	156⅝	8,670	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156⅜	157½	156⅜	156⅝	− ⅝
31½	32	1,050	American Steel Hoop	32⅜	32½	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅝
77	77½	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	− ⅛
38	38¼	600	American Tin Plate	38⅜	38⅞	38	38	− ⅝
97	97⅜	3,000	American Tobacco	97¼	97½	96⅞	97⅛	− ⅛
40¼	41		Ann Arbor pf	40	40	40	40	− ⅛
19½	20	594	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
61⅜	61¾	17,580	At., T. & S. F. pf	61⅝	61⅞	61¼	61¼	− ⅜
55	55⅛	700	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	− ⅛
107½	107⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
72	73¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	− ⅛
114½	114⅝	8,760	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅜	115⅝	114½	114½	− ⅛
14	13½	100	Brunswick City	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	− ⅛
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William F. Havemeyer Buys 67 Wall Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Henry Parish, as trustee, to William F. Havemeyer, the seven-story office building 67 Wall Street, on the southerly side of that thoroughfare, about 115 feet west of Pearl Street. The property adjoins 69 Wall Street, a similar building, already owned by Mr. Havemeyer, and on its westerly side the twelve-story Sampson Building. The lot at 67 Wall Street contains about 2,900 square feet, measuring 37 feet front, 41.8 feet at the rear, and 66.6 and 91.6 feet on its easterly and westerly lines, respectively. The price paid for the parcel has not been made public.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Dr. W. A. Fanning, to Mrs. J. Vinton, the three-story dwelling 115 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Arthur Gorsch has sold for M. Hoffman, for $10,000, the three-story brick dwelling 157 East Ninety-third Street.

Fine & Weindman have sold to Sheinkopf & Goldberg the three flats 55, 57, and 59 Willett Street, 75 by 100; also, to M. Greenberg, for Lowenfeld & Prager, 201 Allen Street.

Ghames & Losere have exchanged for John P. Petty his four-story double brick flat at 813 Westchester Avenue for the three-story frame flat 1,063 Jackson Avenue; buyer, Maria Engfer.

C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, will file plans in the course of a few days in the Building Department for the new residence which is to be erected on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, for Archibald G. Loomis. The building will be on the American basement plan, and five stories in height. The materials of the front will be limestone and Roman sized brick.

The deeds by which the Government takes title to the new site for the Custom House on Bowling Green were placed on record yesterday in the Register's Office. Details incident to the passing of title will be found in another column. In the table of recorded transfers below descriptions of the various parcels included in the site are given, as well as the names of the various grantors and the considerations which they receive.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.6 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Anna J. Randell... $5,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 131.8; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, George Stolz 3,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, Houston Street, north side, 180 feet east of Goerck Street, running through to East Third Street, 20 by 158 by 20.2 by 155.6, vacant; also Houston Street, northwest corner of Tompkins Street, 200 by 149.1 by 201.8 by 123.6, vacant; also, all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors to the plot, running through from Houston to Third Street between the two foregoing parcels; also, all right, title, and interest of mortgagors to water front between Houston and Third Streets, on the East River. Due on judgment, $17,968; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, P. H. Whalen, referee, 269 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 121 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 92.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,720.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 215 West Fortieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; 219 and 221 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 215, $3,856; on 219, $5,092; on 221, $2,481, subject to other mortgages, on 215, $22,500; on 219, $21,500; on 221, $23,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, plot fronting 56.6 feet on Third Avenue, 71 feet on Franklin Avenue, and measuring 31.1 feet and 78 feet on its southerly and easterly respectively, two-story brick house, with a small frame dwelling; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,057.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 612 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling, $65. Due on judgment, $8,305.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Heylman, referee, 320 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 36 by 99.11 by 19.2 by about 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,211; subject to another mortgage for $42,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 118.5 by 140.2 by 78.2; W. C. Hunter of 353 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 173.2 feet east of Westchester Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 49; Henry Berwin, owner; Frank B. Sabertl, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Bergen Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with store, 72.8 by 109.10; Albert Rothermel of 603 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Rose Place, south side, 130 feet west of Parker Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

St. Raymond Avenue, south side, 130 feet west of Parker Avenue, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 48; H. B. Schultz of 557 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $4,500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, rear, for a two-story frame shop and stable, 23 by 22, and 14 by 22; H. B. Schultz of 557 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $1,500.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for four one-story frame dwellings, 13 by 27; Thomas Phillips, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

Nos. 307 and 309 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick school and hall; St. Gabriel's Church, premises, owner; George H. Streeton, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 11 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Joseph H. Bennett of 256 West Forty-second Street, owner; J. C. Gumbleton, builder; cost, $275.

No. 176 Macdougal Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Lispenard Stewart of 6 Fifth Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 131 feet east of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; M. Acciano of 456 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 58 Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Klee, Jr., premises, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 222 East Seventy-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Abraham Goldberg, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 255 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. J. Murray, premises, owner; cost, $350.

No. 112 East Fortieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Emily A. Lawrence of 81 Park Avenue, owner; A. L. Webster, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1 East Forty-fourth Street, to a six-story brick hotel, estate of C. T. Havemeyer of 369 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. B. Mayer, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 133 and 135 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; Clemens Miller of 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 85 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. S. Livingston of 15 West Ninetieth Street, owner; H. H. Esselstein of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Union Hall Seminary Land Sold.

The Union Hall Seminary property at Jamaica has been sold under foreclosure of a five-thousand-dollar mortgage held by the Jamaica Savings Bank. The property has been bought in by William L. Wood, cashier of the Bank of Jamaica, at $5,700. It is understood that the purchase is in the interest of County Clerk John H. Sutphin, who, it is said, will improve the property probably by the erection of a brick block thereon. The lot has a frontage of about ninety feet on Fulton Street, and extends south to the Long Island Railroad tracks.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; George F. Anger to Mary Hennessy..... $1

BOWLING GREEN, Lot 5, map by Amos Corning, 30.6x128.6x31x128.6; Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife to the United States of America 78,500

BOWLING GREEN, Lot 2, map of Government House lots by Amos Corning; Herman C. Von Post to the United States of America 166,400

BOWLING GREEN, n s, Lot 6, map of Government House lots; John L. Cadwalader to the United States of America. 183,040

BOWLING GREEN, 7, n s; Harriette Berryman to the United States of America.. 286,000

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; James Chambers and others to the United States of America, 6-35 part..... 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Lewis D. Mason and another, trustees, to the United States of America, 6-115 part..... 4,172

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Amelia D. Ward and others to the United States of America, 6-140 part..... 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; George G. De Witt, individually and as executor, &c., to the United States of America, 6-35 part 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Theodora E. Mason, as sub-trustee, and others to the United States of America, 6-175 part..... 4,172

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Lewis D. Mason and others to the United States of America, 18-175 part..... 12,515

BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Whitehall St, 35x irregular; Bridge St, 7, n s; Noel B. Sanborn, individually and as trustee, to the United States of America 1

BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Whitehall St, 35x irregular; Bridge St, 7, n s; James K. Paulding and another, trustees, to the United States of America..... 239,200

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; Thomas De Witt, as trustee, to the United States of America, 6-140 parts..... 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; George G. De Witt, executor and trustee, to the United States of America, 6-35 parts..... 17,383

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; George G. De Witt, executor, to the United States of America, 6-140 parts..... 5,215

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5; Alfred De Witt to the United States of America, 6-35 parts 20,859

BRIDGE ST, 3 and 5, n s; Thomas D. De Witt and wife to the United States of America, 12-140 part..... 10,430

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of Mary C. P. McComb, 199x399x199x —; Wilson P. Marchband to Julius Katzenberg 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 50x70.11; Amos F. Eno, executor, to Benjamin Mordecai..... 23,800

CROTONA AV, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 22.7x100; William Crockett to Charlotte Bartels 1

FREEMAN ST, n s, 158.7 ft e of Union Av, 22x90; George F. A. Glenz and wife to Moses Green 2,000

HOE AV, 1,228; John S. Trobin to John Immel 100

HUGHES AV, w s, new line, 67 ft s of 182d St, 24x95; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Andrew O'Neil.... 4,500

JEROME AV, w s, 125 ft n of Cliff Place, 50x140; William T. Laing to Sarah Werner and another..... 9,500

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St, 25x100; Mary Fitzpatrick to Margaret Murphy 1

LORING PLACE, e s, 186.11 ft n of University Av, 50x102.2x50x100; Henry MacCracken to Elizabeth M. Page..... 4,100

LOT 3, map of Government House lots; Theodore C. Camp, as trustee, to the United States of America..... 156,000

LOT 4, map of Government House lots; Augustus Hemenway and others, trustees, to the United States of America.... 161,200

LOT 5, map of Government House lots; William K. Vanderbilt to the United States of America..... 78,500

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 106, 107, and 108, map of William O. Giles; Marie F. Giles to William O. Giles..... 1

LOTS 16 to 23, Block 16; Lots 13 to 18, Block 17; Lots 22 to 40, Block 27; Lots 18 to 25, Block 33; Lots 26 to 33, Block 34; Lots 1 to 4, 5 to 10, 41 and 42, Block 35; Joseph G. Quinn to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings. 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, 6.4x3.3x6.6; Frederick C. Dexter to Thomas D. Penfield 1

NORFOLK ST, 34, e s, 25x100; Abram S. Post and another, executors, to Lewis Harber 27,500

STANTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 33x65.6; Urry Goodman to Brocka Chanelles 60,000

STATE ST, e s, Lot 12, map of Government House lots, 45x129x29x133; Mary T. Seccomb and others to the United States of America 144,480

STATE ST, e s, Lot 8, map of Government House lots; Hester McIntire to the United States of America..... 80,080

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Phillips Phoenix and another, executors, &c., to the United States of America, 1-3 part..... 28,427

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Phillips Phoenix and wife to the United States of America, 1-3 part 28,427

STATE ST, e s, Lot 9, map of Government House lots; Lloyd Phoenix to the United States of America, 1-3 part..... 28,427

STATE ST, 28, e s, the Lutheran Emigrant House Association of New York to the United States of America..... 98,720

STATE ST, e s, Lot 10, map of Government House lots; Maria S. Heiser and others to the United States of America.. 79,040

STATE ST, e s, Lot 11, map of Government House lots; Mary T. Seccomb and others to Mary T. Seccomb and others.. 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,063, w s, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to Lizzie E. Bowen 1

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 30x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Charles Elchele 900

WASHINGTON AV, 1,081, w s, 25x100; Elizabeth McPhillips to John Immel..... 100

WHITEHALL ST, w s, 126.3 ft n of Bridge St, runs w 0.7x s 1x w 11.6xn 12.6x e 10.1x s 11.6; also Whitehall St, w s, 139.1 ft n of Bridge St, 12.6x8.5x 12.6x10.8, ½ part; Dellaripha G. Richardson to the United States of America.. 11,450

WHITEHALL ST, s w corner of the open space s of Bowling Green, 130.7x28x 128.6x—; Edward A. Cooper and others to the United States of America..... 136,250

WILLARD AV, s w corner of 2d St, 100x100; Patrick Daly to Josiah Lockwood 1

2D AV, 2,424, e s, 20x80; William Rosenzweig to Samuel Williams..... 1

3D ST, 300 East, 22.7x100; Morris Kronovet to Joachim Spira and Adolph Hirsch. 13,250

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Michael McLaughlin to Samuel I. Ferguson 1

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Thomas Loughran and wife to Michael McLaughlin 1

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Kate Fair to Michael McLaughlin 1

3D ST, 300 East, s s, 22.7x106; Adolph Hirsch to Joachim Spira, one-half part.. 1

3D ST, 300 East, 22.7x106; Adolph Hirsch to Joachim Spira, ½ part..... 1

6TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x100; Elizabeth Nall and others, heirs to John B. Nall..... 1

6TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x100; Elizabeth Nall and others, heirs to John B. Nall 1

57TH ST, 243 East, 16.8x100.5; Wilhelmina Baruch and another to Mina Schonstein 9,000

75TH ST, 241 East, 20x102.2; George A. Stimpson to George W. N. Baldwin.... 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; Louise V. Weber to Helen J. Erickson..... 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; John S. Peckham to Louise V. Weber 1

84TH ST, 205 West, 27x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Franklin Burt..... 100

85TH ST, 221 and 223 East, 54x102.2; Mary Hennessy to George F. Anger..... 48,000

96TH ST, 40 West, 17x100.8; Franklin Burt to Helen J. Erickson 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; John Yard, referee, to Judson Lawson 3,050

98TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 50.6x 100.11; Babbetta Jaworski to Esther A. Wheaton 1

117TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.10; M. Cliland Milnor to Thomas Booth 5,900

119TH ST, 43 West, 17x100.11; John T. Pearson and wife to Theodore W. Todd

128TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 99.11; Francis Sullivan to Prudential Real Estate Association 8,250

159TH ST, n e s, 172 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; James W. Ogden to Samuel B. Goodale and others 1

Recorded Leases.

ANGER, George F., to Bernhard Heyneg; 85th St, 231 and 233 East, 5 years.... $1,500 to $1,543

BURHAUS, Samuel, Jr., to the Union Reformed Dutch Church; 6th Av, 23, 25, and 27, 5 years 1,600

CUNNINGHAM, James, to James Foley; 16th St, 240 West, 3 years..... 480

KAUGHRAN, John E., to Andreas Walsak; 80th St, 310 East, 3 years..... 588

KIND, Joe, and others to Mortimer Shea; 3d Av, 105, s e corner of 18th St, 10 years 2,000

MURO, Helena, to Augustin Maners and another; 14th St, 118 West, 5 years.... 720

PRIGGE, John A., to Patrick O'Brien; 8th Av, 2,457, 3 10-12 years..... 900

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Conrad Molf; 6th St, n s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10, 20 years 750

SCHREINER, John, to Patrick Sullivan; 89th St, 321 East, store, 5 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Samuel F. and William C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 27 and 29 West 31st St, 1 year...$125,000

AKIN, Albro, to the American Mortgage Company; 49th St, s s, 750 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year..... 18,500

ASH, Magnus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 245 West 103d St, 1 year 7,500

BEGELSPIKER, Sarah J., to Ida L. Karfebach; Lot 17, Block 507, map of the sub-division of the property of Lyman Tiffany, 3 years..... 2,000

BEGELSPIKER, Sarah J., to Robert H. Bergman; Lot 19, Block 507, map of the subdivision of the property of Lyman Tiffany, 1 year..... 500

BENSEL, Melissa and Margaret E., to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 442 West 56th St, 3 years..... 13,000

BINNINGER, Lizzetta, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Park Av, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, William's Bridge, demand..... 1,100

BOOTH, Thomas, to John Stemme; 328 East 117th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BRODIE, Thomas, to Frederick Sackett; 7th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, demand 500

BUCKLEY, Annie, to John J. Brady; Creston Av, n w corner of 182d St, 3 years.. 2,600

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 712 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 714 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

BUTT, Marie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 718 East 136th St, 5 years..... 8,500

CANNON, Mary A., to George H. Toop; 538 and 540 West 153d St, demand..... 1,000

CARROLL, Grace, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 81st St, 3 years..... 40,000

CHANELES, Brocka, to Urry Goodman; Stanton St, n w corner of Attorney St, 1nstallments 7,000

CLANCY, Peter J., to Elizabeth V. Ebert; 80th St, s s, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

EICHELE, Charles, to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; Townsend Av, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 3 years..... 500

ESLER, Josephine A., and Emma F. Flanagan to George E. Kitching; 34th St, s s, 79.6 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

FAIRCHILD, Clara, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Lefayette St, n w corner of West Farms Road; Lafayette St, n s, Lot 6, map by Andrew Findlay; Railroad Av, e s, Lot 7, same map; Railroad Av, n w corner of Lafayette St, 1 year..... 3,000

FERGUSON, Samuel I., to William H. Field, administrator, &c.; 2,131 3d Av, 3 years 24,000

FERGUSON, Samuel L., to John B. Harrison; 2,131 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

FETZER, Della, and others to Laura F. Van Riper; 147th St, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, new line, 3 years..... 1,000

GIORDANO, Tommasa, to Thomas O'Connor; 180th St, s s, 63 ft e of Mohegan Av, 3 years 2,250

GIORDANO, Tommasa, to Thomas O'Connor; 180th St, s s, 79.1 ft e of Mohegan Av, 3 years 2,250

GLENZ, George F., and Tillie, to George and Mary Esch; Ritter Place, s s, 156.11 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 1,800

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R., and Alonzo G., to John G. Clancy; 33 Columbus Av, 1 year 3,000

HARBER, Lewis, to Abram S. and William H. Post, executors, &c.; 34 Norfolk St, 5 years 20,000

HENNESSEY, Mary, to George F. Anger; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, installments 5,500

HENNESSEY, Mary, to George F. Anger; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, installments 6,000

IMMEL, John, to Helen S. Rapelye; Washington Av, w s, 52.10 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 4,500

LEVY, Annie, to Catherine Wagner; 177 East 84th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 98 and 100 Bayard St, 5 years 17,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 58 Mulberry St, 5 years. 10,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Morrison & Phimister; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of the Boulevard, secures material.. 8,750

McGEAN, Alice L., to Emigrant Savings Bank; 2,123 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,500

McINERNEY, Michael and Mary, to Jennie M. Brady; Crotona Av, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 5 years..... 1,700

McINTOSH, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 45, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 4 years 300

McKINLEY, Earnest H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 46, map of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 5 years..... 300

MOLL, Conrad, to Thomas G. O'Conor; 6th St, n s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, 1 year..... 3,500

MORDECAI, Benjamin, as Real Estate Trust Company of New York; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 209 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 16,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee; Bathgate Av, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 3 years. 12,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 174th St, 3 years. 22,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,457 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,200

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Intervale Av, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000

OLIVER, John W., to Sarah E. Loder; 431 East 116th St, demand..... 4,000

O'NEILL, Andrew, to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, new, n w s, 67 ft s of 182d St, installments 4,800

OUSSANI, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 1 year..... 12,000

PAGE, Elizabeth M., and Alfred R., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Loring Place, e s, 186.11 ft n of University Av, or 181st St, installments 4,000

PFEFFER, Frank, to Philip and Elisa G. Schaad; 152d St, n s, 212.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Hyman Schnitzer; 54 East Broadway, demand.. 10,000

ROSENBLATT, Herman, to Sigmund Cohn; 217 East 102d St, 5 years..... 500

SCHONSTEIN, Mina and Kalman, to Wilhelmina Baruch and Matilda Ertheller; 243 East 57th St, 9 years..... 7,500

SELJE, Fritz, to Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, n s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,192

SEVECKE, Otto and Auguste, to Elizabeth Plumb; 710 East 136th St, 2 years.. 1,500

SEVECKE, Otto and Auguste, to Bowery Savings Bank; 710 East 136th St, 5 years 8,500

SHANNON, Patrick J., to George Ehret; 782 9th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

SHEA, John, to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 170th St, demand..... 1,000

SPIRA, Joachim, and Adolph Hirsh, to Morris Kronovet; 300 East 3d St, 2 years 1,500

STORCK, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 3 years..... 10,000

STRAUSS, Moses, to Walter D. Sewell; 124th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 32,000

TALBOT, Peter, to John A. Beall, trustee, &c.; Riverside Drive, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, 8 months 8,500

WAGNER, Peter, to Mary M. Baldwin; 95th St, n s, 145 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 24,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Josephine Brooks and another, trustees, &c.; 95th St, n s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 24,000

WRIGHT, Stephen C. and Walter, to Garrett S. Wright, executor, &c.; 22d St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,023

WYLIE, Christina S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242 and 244 East 39th St, 5 years..... 12,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARR, Mary V., to J. Romaine Brown and another $5,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Jacob Fritz..... 2,017

FOSTER, Tallmadge W., to George W. Brettell ..... Nom.

GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray.. 5,000

HAPPELL, Adam, to George Mayer and wife..... 950

KNOX, John M., and others, executors, &c., to John M. Knox, trustee, &c..... 8,500

MOWER, Catharine A., to Mathilde E. Weber 18,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000

THE STATE BANK to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein..... Nom.

TURNER, Sarah F., to Matilda B. Brown. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, w s, 184 ft s of High Bridge Road, 150x100; Harris, McHenry & Baker against William F. Holding, owner; Morrison & Phimister, contractors..... $1,075

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Samuel Ferber against John J. Siefke, owner and contractor 168

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 100 ft w of Boston Av, 25x100; Joseph Sonsin against Joseph Pasovsky, owner; August P. Bruderlein, contractor 70

ROGERS PLACE, 901; Joseph Poldow against Charles Petersen, owner and contractor 100

WASHINGTON ST, 378; William Muller against John Walker, owner and contractor 176

8TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 100x100; Salvator P. Coniglio against Hyman and Henry Sonn, owners; George M. Story, contractor 154

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; M. Ewing Fox & Co. against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor 28

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; B. Kreischer & Sons against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor 348

80TH ST, 224 East; Jacob Finestone against Bertha Fullenbach, owner and contractor 78

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Charles O. Carlson against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor... 700

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Nathan Passman against Niels Toelberg, owner; Niels and Marie Toelberg, contractors..... 5,000

83D ST, 217 East; Strohmenger & Rosenbaum against Margaret Thornton, owner; Louis Thornton, contractor..... 160

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; M. E. Graham against William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor.. 1,775

128TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 200 to 139th St; Sidney Loog against Abraham Salomon, owner and contractor 100

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 163, and 133 Chrystie St.; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against Pauline Glassman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sinderen.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 83.11 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, &c., against Thomas G. Barry and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

HOME ST, Forest Av, George St, and Morse Av, or old Boston Road, 344x581.4x600x644.2, the block; 136th St, s w corner of Morris Av, 250x 200; Willis Av, w s, extends from 133d to 134th St, 17 lots; Morse Av, w s, 75 ft n of 5th St, 33x100; Morse Av, n w s, at boundary line of map of the Villages of Morrisania, 105x 141x irregular; Spring St, w corner of Ella St, 156.3x220x340x325.8 to beginning; Boston Road, n w s at s e corner of Lot 149, map of the Village of Morrisania, 160x195x172.10x102; Lot 28, map of Eltoona, 75x271.4, Westchester; Lot beginning at boundary line of Lots 134 and 135, map of the Village of Morrisania, being 110 ft n of 5th St, 27x41; 138th St, s w corner of Brown Place, 20 ft to old Morris Av x200 to 135th St; St. Ann's Av, w s, extends from 148th to 149th St, contains 24 lots, each 25x100, with parts excepted; Mary J. Westcott and another against Thomas Rogers, (action for removal of trustees, &c.;) attorneys, Nilson & Willis.

MADISON ST, 270 to 276; Balthasar Diehl against Louis Frank and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Laventhal.

PROSPECT AV, widened e s, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, 127.8x85.4x irregular; George Stark against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x 140; Noah C. Rogers against Benjamin Berger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.9x101.9x irregular; Balthasar Diehl against Abraham Silverson and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Laventhal.

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 54.10x114, Wakefield; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, &c., against Marie Lasperges and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 5/x139.5x50.1x 141.10; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Robert McNeill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

60TH ST, 348 East; Mary T. Mulvey against Charles H. Reilly, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Sollinger.

101ST ST, 117 East; Julia Drought against Mary E. Doran, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Venino & Sichel.

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100; Henry Ahrens against Don A. Gaylord and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	29.25
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¼
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	17½@18

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70½@71½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66½@70c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 32¾@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33¼c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 24@26c; No. 3 white, 22¾@26c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97½c; Northwestern, 99c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.65@8.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@5.35; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was somewhat spasmodic; but in its general character, as well as volume, more encouraging than it has been recently. The opening was steady, with prices 2@4 points higher, and trading for a time was quite active. Later business increased the advance to a matter of 5@6 points, when realizing set in and prevented a further advance. Throughout the session the market was helped by the good demand indicated for spot cotton in the English market. The market closed steady, 4@6 points net higher.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by special telegrams to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans steady, 5¾c; Mobile quiet, 5 11-16c; Savannah steady, 5¾c; Charleston quiet and nominal; Wilmington steady, 5¾c; Norfolk steady, 5 15-16c; Baltimore nominal, 6¾c; Memphis steady, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Augusta quiet, 6¼c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.49@5.51
August	5.49	5.52	5.47	5.50@5.51
September	5.53	5.57	5.52	5.55@5.56
October	5.67	5.72	5.67	5.70@5.71
November	5.74	5.76	5.74	5.75@5.76
December	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.80@ ..
January	5.81	5.88	5.81	5.84@5.85
February	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.88@5.89
March	5.89	5.95	5.89	5.92@ ..
April	..	..	..	5.95@5.96
May	5.98	6.02	5.97	5.98@5.99

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3¾d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1-64d decline; closed steady, net unchanged to

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. ENSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register.

By order of the Court.

GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF Connecticut.—In the matter of the petition of MERRITT & CHAPMAN DERRICK AND WRECKING CO., for limitation of liability as to the steam tug "Hustler."—In Admiralty.—No. 1,226.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order made the 18th day of July, 1899, by the Honorable William K. Townsend, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4,283, 4,284, 4,285 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Thursday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at Palmer's ship yard, at Noank, in the Town of Groton, County of New London, State of Connecticut, by Richard C. Morris of New London, special auctioneer, the steam tug "Hustler," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she lies at said place.—Dated Hartford, July 24, 1899.

(Sd.) EDWIN E. MARVIN, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ANDRUSS, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. ANDRUSS & SON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,269.

To the creditors of Charles Andruss, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Andruss, individually, and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 21, 1899.

No. 1,277.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICOLA GERARDI, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nicola Gerardi of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Nicola Gerardi was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HUGH R. HEALY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,289.

To the creditors of Hugh R. Healy of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Hugh R. Healy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John C. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 26, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. SHIER, bankrupt.—No. 789.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Shier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, July 26, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Chanler, Lydia A. Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. au7-1aw6mTh&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

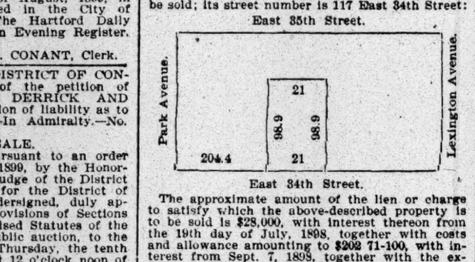
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 494, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:



East 34th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,090, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

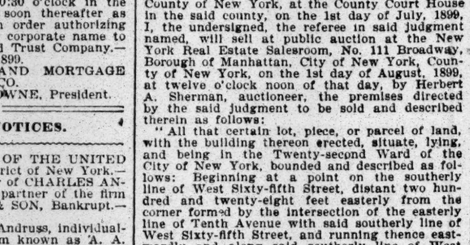
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Sixty fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from July 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seven Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

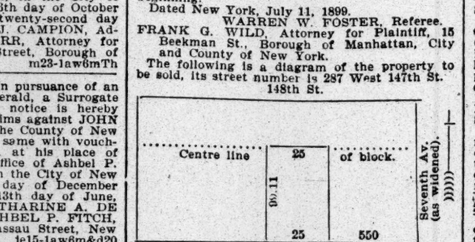
Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 297 West 147th St.

148th St.



147th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

jy13-2aw3wTh&M&ag8

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.

To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

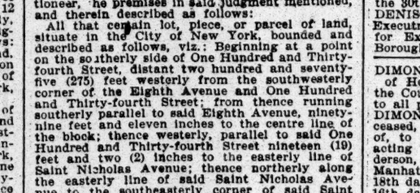
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.

Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.

jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

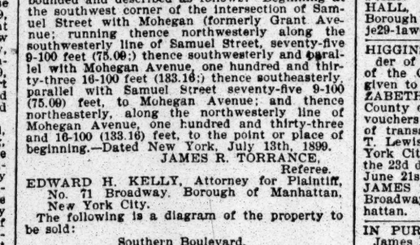
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

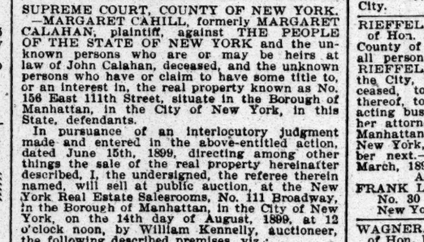
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $45.4.38 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of Daniel Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES I. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

my11-2aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern points. Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE, Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.

FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Mondays by steamer Shinnecock excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn.....August 8 Trave.....August 22
†Kaiser W'd. Gr. Aug. 15 Saale.....Aug. 29
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Frederick der Grosse..Thursday, Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Aug. 12 Ems.....Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck..Jul. 27, 10 AM Victoria..Sept. 7, 10 AM
A. Victoria..Aug. 10, 10 AM Columbia..Sept. 14, 10 AM
F. Bism'k..Aug. 24, 10 AM F. Bismarck..Sep. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Palatia..July 29, 10 AM Pretoria..Aug. 19, 3:30 PM
Pretoria..Aug. 5, 5 AM Wald'see..Aug. 26, 9:30 AM
Patria..Aug. 12, 8:30 AM Penn'lvania..Sept. 2, 3:30 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York.....August 2 New York.....August 23
St. Louis.....August 9 St. Louis.....Aug. 30
St. Paul.....August 16 St. Paul.....Sept. 6

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark....August 2 *Kensington....Aug. 16
Westernland....Aug. 9 Noordland....Aug. 23
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania..July 29, 10 AM Servia..Aug. 15, noon
Etruria..Aug. 5, 8 AM Umbria..Aug. 19, 2 PM
Campania..Aug. 12, 9 AM Lucania..Aug. 26, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
PEKING.....July

CONTROLLER MAY GET OUT

Says He Will Resign Unless Civil Service Rules Are Modified.

CANNOT CARRY OUT HIS PLANS

Mr. Coler Feels that His Work Will Be Seriously Hampered and His Individuality Lost.

Controller Coler yesterday declared he would resign unless the civil service rules recently promulgated by the State Commission were modified, so far as they apply to his office. The Controller feels that his work will be seriously hampered, if the rules are insisted on, and rather than have this happen he is willing to quit.

"I have never been and am not now opposed to civil service reform," Mr. Coler said, "but these rules make it impossible for me to carry out my plans for the administration of the office to which I was elected by the people. When I came here it was my idea to give this office a business character, and I have done so thus far, I believe. An elective office, as I take it, should reflect the personality of its incumbent, and no business man would be willing to take it with the sacrifice of his individuality. I feel that these rules will destroy my efforts to make this office reflect my personality, and rather than submit, I shall resign.

"The new civil service rules require me to dismiss within thirty days every one of the temporary appointees in my office. In this class are the expert accountants who have been my mainstay in straightening out the tangles caused by consolidation. This work will be finished in the course of a few months, and then the temporary appointees, who are the best men procurable, will be out anyway. If I have to discharge them now, the work will stop and no one knows what the result will be. No one can expect men whose compensation is fixed at a low rate by the commission, to do as good work as that previously done by men who are at the head of the profession.

"Under these rules, I am allowed one bank messenger. It is ludicrous. Why, we handle hundreds of millions of dollars yearly, and what, pray, could one bank messenger do with these sums? At present we have ten of these messengers, but if one or two or all of them should resign or die, I could not fill the vacancies. I'm under a bond of $250,000 and I'm not willing to risk loss by putting men into office, at the order of the Civil Service Commissioners, to do work that no business man intrusts to a man of whom he knows nothing.

"Out of the places in my department I'm willing that most of them should be from the civil service, but I believe that I should have the naming of the men to whom I must intrust the confidential work of the office. For instance, there are the Inspectors. These men act as checks on the Inspectors of the other departments and if they are all taken from the civil service, we run the danger of collusion. My appointees would avert this danger.

"The rules also provide for one Deputy City Paymaster in the exempt class. I have been planning this reorganization of the department by placing a deputy in every borough. This would enable men at work in each borough to get their pay without coming to this office and thus losing a day's work, for which the city, however, must pay. Under these rules this reorganization is blocked, and the city's loss must continue. There are extravagances in other directions, too. The rules give us six chief clerks where one is needed and ten examiners of the accounts of charitable institutions to do what is done by four men now.

"The temporary appointees who under the rules must be removed, are men who have worked hard for the city and who have been loyal to me. I had hoped that they might be allowed to continue the work until it was completed, but if they must go I will go with them. I explained the necessities of the office to the State Commission in the ten-minute hearing they gave me, but they paid no attention to it. They did not know how important the office is or they would not have made the mistakes they did. One of them insisted that the Receiver of Taxes, who is my appointee, was elected by the people, and disputed me when I explained the situation.

"I mean exactly what I say in reference to my resignation. I don't hanker after patronage, but neither am I anxious to have my office run by men who may cost me money and bring my administration into disrepute."

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, called on Mr. Coler later in the day and, it is believed, urged him not to resign, but to make another effort to have the rules amended. Neither Mr. Coler nor Mr. McAneny, however, would discuss the subject on which they talked. Mr. McAneny later said that he hoped Mr. Coler would not resign, and that he thought the rules could be changed.

"The State Civil Service Commission is doing the very best it can," Mr. McAneny said, "and I am sure that when Controller Coler calls the attention of the board to the errors in the rules the department they will be quick to correct them. These are mistakes that are unavoidable in making up a mass of rules. I think they are trivial. Personally, I would recommend that expert accountants be put in the exempt list, as the Controller wants, but I do not think the mistake is as serious as the Controller makes it out.

"While I would personally recommend that the bank messengers be made exempt and that more be given to the Controller, I do not see why civil service appointees could not be used. The position is in a way a confidential one, but any messenger should be put under bond, and with a civil-service man under bond I don't see why he couldn't carry bonds and messages as well as a confidential employe.

"The Controller could apply to the State Board to have the changes he desires made. I consider the rules good, even with the few mistakes, and I know the commission will correct anything it sees to be a mistake. I think the Controller should have applied to the commission before going to the press."

After reading Mr. McAneny's remarks, Mr. Coler supplemented his statement by saying that he is the only official who is by law held personally responsible for his every act. He called attention again to the fact that he is under a heavy bond, and that no position, however small, involving the safety of this bond is trivial. His salary is $10,000 and fees about $17,000. This year, owing to legislative acts, the fees will be less. One serious error or default might eliminate the income for the entire term.

The Controller said that he would appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, relying upon his sense of fairness and his desire for true civil service reform to help him in the matter.

ALBANY, July 26.—In view of the statement made by Controller Coler of New York City to the effect that he would resign his office unless the State Civil Service Commission made a revision of the classification of positions effecting his department, Assistant Secretary Birdseye said this afternoon:

"The board will not meet again now until September. The only matter concerning the Controller's department which has been brought to the attention of the State Commission since the promulgation of the rules for New York City is the question of the classification of the position of expert accountant.

"This position is not specifically mentioned in the classification of the Controller's department, and it is impossible to forecast what will be the probable action of the commission in case a request is made to the commission for a revision of the classification of positions under Controller Coler."

MRS. RYAN HELD FOR CORONER.

She Threw Carbolic Acid on Mrs. McCarthy, Causing Her Death.

Mrs. Annie Ryan of 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who was held in $500 bonds by Magistrate Deuel in the Morrisania Police Court for throwing acid into the face of Mrs. Sarah McCarthy on Sunday while the latter was walking with Mrs. Ryan's husband, was yesterday morning again arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, on the charge of murder, Mrs. McCarthy having died Tuesday.

Mrs. Ryan was accompanied by her father-in-law, who said that his son was the one responsible for the trouble, and carried her fourteen months' old baby in her arms.

Magistrate Deuel remanded Mrs. Ryan to the Coroner. As Coroner McOwen is sick and Coroner Lynch is on a vacation Mrs. Ryan was committed to the Harlem Jail to remain until the Coroner is able to take action in her case.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Formal Transfer of the Bowling Green Property—Over Two Million Dollars Paid Out.

The formalities attending the passing yesterday to the Government of the titles to the various plots of what has become known as the Bowling Green site by the various owners and holders of equities in the properties on which the new Custom House will be built were interesting. The proceedings were held in the offices of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 Liberty Street. There were present one or two principals on the property owners' side, many lawyers representing absentees and estates and minors, the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury and disbursing agent, Collector George R. Bidwell; United States District Attorney Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Assistant District Attorney D. F. Lloyd, and George Waddington, lawyer for the title company.

About $2,197,000 was deposited at the Sub-Treasury to the credit of Collector Bidwell, and he proceeded when all was ready to draw checks to the order of the various owners or their representatives, and received the deeds of the properties, which were sent to be recorded before being forwarded to the Treasury Department. The sum checked out by Collector Bidwell was about $2,195,290, the amount of the awards. It was a little more than $11,000 short of this, because in the case of Plots 15 and 16 of an infant proceeding which will take a couple of weeks to close. The plots, with the owners of record and the amounts paid, are as follows:

Plot 1—Edward A. Cooper, Theodore P. Cooper, Katherine M. Cooper, and Alice B. Hewetson	$136,250.00
Plot 2—Herman C. Von Post	166,400.00
Plot 3—Theodore C. Camp, as trustee under the will of Ferdinand Suydam	156,000.00
Plot 4—Augustus M. Hemenway, Morris Gray, and John C. Gray, as trustees under the will of Augustus Hemenway	161,200.00
Plot 5—Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt	157,040.00
Plot 6—John L. Cadwalader	183,040.00
Plot 7—Harriette W. Berryman	286,000.00
Plot 8—Hester McIntyre	80,080.00
Plot 9—Phillips Phoenix and Lloyd Phoenix, executors under the will of S. W. Phoenix	85,280.00
Plot 10—Maria S. Heiser, Sarah Heiser and Maria S. Heiser, Jr.	79,040.00
Plot 11—Lutheran Emigrants' House Association of New York	98,720.00
Plot 12—Mary T. Seccomb, Bertha Seccomb, Grace M. Wallace, and Hilda Seccomb, (on assignment of lease)	39,000.00
Same, (on property)	39,480.00
E. M. Brown, (assignment of lease)	39,000.00
Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, (mortgage)	55,000.00
Plot 13—Dewitt & Mason, interests by Theodore De Witt, attorney	121,680.00
Plot 14—James Kirk Paulding and Noel B. Sanborn, trustees under the will of Elizabeth P. Paulding and Emily P. Paulding	239,200.00
Plots 15 and 16—Della Ripha, Grace Richardson, &c	22,880.00
Total	$2,195,290.00

RUNAWAYS IN BROADWAY.

Vicious Horse Responsible for Them and the Death of One Animal.

While one of the Adams Express Company's wagons was standing quietly in front of the company's offices at noon yesterday a horse attached to a light wagon was driven up near it. Filled presumably with an evil desire for gore, and being of a vicious and uncultured nature, he snapped at the mild-mannered express horse, tearing the bridle from his mouth and frightening him into making a wild bolt for safety in the direction of the Battery.

A team belonging to Finn & Co. was standing in front of 17 Broadway, a few feet from the curb, but not far enough to allow a wagon to pass. The terrified horse, seeing this small opening, dashed into it wildly. He got through, slightly shaken up and wearing a rather worried expression, but the wagon refused absolutely to follow, and stuck for a moment, with much noise of flying splinters and bending of ironwork.

This, in turn, frightened the team, and they started off on a gallop, seized with the idea that they must derail an approaching cable car. They hit the car, and the horse next it shot straight up into the air, to fall back with a broken hind leg. The other horse then stopped.

Wounded as he was, the poor animal was allowed to lie suffering in the sun for a long time before he was shot.

THE RIGHTS OF MOTORMEN.

Persons Alight from Moving Cars at Own Risk, Says Magistrate Mott.

"The man who attempts to alight from a street car before it has stopped does so at his own risk, and the motorman is not responsible if he is injured. I will not order a complaint in this case."

Thus Magistrate Mott delivered himself in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning when Motorman Michael Cunningham of the Sixth Avenue line, living at 328 West Forty-ninth Street, was arraigned before him charged with starting up his car suddenly at the corner of West Broadway and Beach Street yesterday morning, and throwing off Policeman Edward Reilly, thirty-five years of age, who, as a result, was run over by a truck. Reilly is now in the Hudson Street Hospital with a scalp wound, several broken ribs, and a possible broken back, and he may not live.

Policeman Charles McKinney of the Church Street Station, who was passing when the accident to Reilly happened, said that Reilly was standing on the running board of the car which was slowing up, and had hold of the brass upright of the car. Just as the car had slowed up a little, McKinney says, it started again with a jerk, and Reilly was thrown on his back on the pavement, directly under the wheels of a large truck which was following the car. Before the driver of the truck could stop the truck the wheels had passed over Reilly.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the injured man was taken there. McKinney maintained that it was the motorman's fault, and he arrested him. He was indignant when Cunningham was released.

RUINED AN INVENTOR'S MODEL.

Two Boys Steal It, Smash It to Pieces, and Sell It as Junk.

The model of an improved pumping engine, the invention of a man who has been at work on it for six years, was stolen from the inventor yesterday, hammered into bits, and then sold for 10 cents to a junk dealer. The inventor wept when he saw the ruins of his work.

The designer of the machine is Adolph Berkheimer, forty-five years old, a mechanic, of 162 East Seventy-ninth Street. For the last six years he has given the greater part of his time to the invention of his improved pumping engine. It was, if it realized his expectations, to raise water to any height, especially in houses, without more than a small percentage of the power now required to raise water in such places, and it was to be so designed that it could be placed in any part of a building and used without trouble or other machinery than the little attached to the instrument itself.

Berkheimer, who is a poor man, dreamed and talked of the invention. He had his workshop in a back room of his house, and he kept his model there.

Yesterday William Duffy, twenty years old, of 175 East Seventy-fifth Street, and William Hupe, nineteen years old, of 1,059 Lexington Avenue, stole the model, which was made of brass. They did not know what it was, and after they had taken it they smashed it up and sold it in the junk shop at Second Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street for 10 cents. The amount they received was so small that they thought they might find something else in Berkheimer's shop worth more, and they went back. Then they were arrested.

The boys were arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, and were held in $2,500 bail each for trial.

Twenty Cases of Typhoid in Flushing.

Dr. E. F. Bradley of the Queens Borough Health Department visited Flushing yesterday in company with Dr. W. H. Allen of Flushing. They made an examination of the condition of the ponds at the Flushing water works, from which the village derives its water supply. Dr. Allen says there are over twenty cases of typhoid fever in Flushing at present. There are seven patients in the Flushing Hospital suffering from the disease, and one died on Tuesday. Dr. Allen says that the condition of the ponds is worse now than ever before, and the attributes the existence of typhoid to the impure water. An analysis of the water will be made in a few days.

GETS $50 FOR MANX CAT

Decision of Municipal Court in Miss Moeran's Favor Affirmed.

JUSTICE MACLEAN A HUMORIST

An Odd Opinion in the Case of Zenda, Lost from Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden.

The recovery of $50 by Miss Lillian C. Moeran, in Municipal Court, First District, before Justice Wauhope Lynn, in her suit against the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, Limited, as the value of a Manx cat which she delivered to the defendant for exhibition at its show at Madison Square Garden, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The prevailing opinion, by Presiding Justice Freedman, was concurred in by Justice Leventritt, and Justice MacLean wrote a concurring opinion.

The rules of the association provided that the entry of animals was to be made at the owners' risk, and that all specimens would be cared for and returned at the close of the exhibition; that the association would exercise all reasonable vigilance in the care of the exhibits, but would not be responsible for loss by fire or otherwise.

The Presiding Justice holds that the true construction of the contract was that, though the cat was received at the owner's risk, the defendant remained bound to exercise ordinary care to prevent escape. The facts are held to have fully established that the defendant did not exercise the ordinary care requisite for that purpose, but was negligent, and that the escape of the cat was due to such negligence.

In his opinion, Justice MacLean said: "Herein is an instance of bailment, or, to borrow learned language from Massachusetts, (10 Gray, 366,) 'locatum' of a Manx feline, described as a male specimen, longer as to its two hind legs than as to its fore, prize-winning from agricultural societies, of great value, and without a tail. Zenda, for so the Manx was hight, was brought to the show of pigeons, of poultry, and of pets of the defendant, and placed in a coop thereof, by mistress and maid, assisted by an offering man of fair complexion, and dressed in blue checked overalls, with a colored blouse, in which livery many were about, who opened the coop door, and showed both how to open and close it.

"A little later the powerful and peculiar exhibit had moved the iron cage, unforesightedly not fastened at the bottom, along and partly beyond the platform whereon it stood, making an aperture sufficient for its escape. Then he was off. There was a quick but bootless pursuit by the attendants in pack, with many others, with hue and cry. Though often spied in the secrecies between the roof rafters and sub-cellar of the vast garden, Zenda was never recovered.

"Whether his manucapture was impracticable, because he was strenuously moved to solitude by jealousy or any other of the impulses delicately suggested by Allen, J., in his lettered and sympathetic opinion (22 Barb 506) anent the contentions of and over the dogs of Oneida County, or because ferae naturae, as was held (47 Hun 366) to be bivalve, though destitute of locomotivity, in an oyster bed litigation, in an adjoining judicial department, is not stated. The defendant contends that it was relieved from liability for such loss because the animal was received at 'owner's risk.'

"But that proviso in the entrance blank, read with the regulations, also prepared and furnished by the association, caused the owner to assume only the risk arising from ordinary dangers not to be prevented by reasonable and ordinary care on the part of the show company. It left the latter liable for occurrences which might be avoided, with ordinary care and prudence.

"It still left to the exhibitor a right to anticipate that the coops provided, and in which, within the regulations, exhibits could only be shown, would be suitable for their purpose and such as were likely to enable the defendant to carry out its undertaking. Besides, the constructive caption of the cat at the outset was lucrandi anumo, so far as the corporation had a mind.

"It was delivered on the invitation of the defendant, which charged and received a payment for the entry and for the coop. Then it was, to take again from Massachusetts, without plagiary, 'locatum and not depositum, and the defendant was liable for want of ordinary care.' The learned Justice of the Municipal Court, before whom the parties appeared and introduced their evidence, found for the plaintiff, and cast the defendant in damages of $50. He was right."

FORGETFUL LAWYERS IN A FIX.

Neglected to Comply with a Law Affecting Their Right to Practice Here.

Some of the lawyers of this city have been in a queer predicament owing to their failure, through forgetfulness, to comply with the provisions of a certain law that affects their licenses to practice here. Last year an act was passed known as Chapter 165 of the Laws of 1898, requiring all lawyers to file by Jan. 1, 1899, a certificate as to the particulars, time, &c., of their admission to the bar. The penalty for not complying with this law was a forfeiture of the right to practice at the bar.

It was found early in January that a large number of attorneys had neglected to file their certificates with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Among these was ex-Gov. Black. Immediately an amendment was introduced and passed extending the limit to July 1, 1899. This amendment was introduced, it was rumored at the time, expressly in the interest of the ex-Governor; but he denied this. Mr. Black's certificate was filed Jan. 3, 1899.

It now turns out that a number of lawyers neglected to avail themselves of this extension, and were, according to the terms of the law, prohibited from practicing at the bar of New York. A ruling of the Attorney General has now been obtained to afford relief to the tardy or forgetful attorneys. They may file their certificates as of date June 30, and be again within the law.

FELL FIVE STORIES AND LIVES.

Mrs. Vittor Owes Her Life to Clothes-lines, Which Checked Her Fall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vittor, twenty-four years old, fell five stories from her home, 182 Forsyth Street, yesterday, and escaped with only a cut on her left arm. She was saved by falling upon a number of clotheslines which checked her fall and held her a few feet above the pavement, from where she was rescued.

Mrs. Vittor lives with her husband on the top floor of the tenement. There are many clotheslines crossing the yard from the different floors of the house. Yesterday, at noon, while Mrs. Vittor was hanging out clothes, she reached out from her window to unfasten a knot that had been tied in her clothesline near the pulley, and in doing so lost her balance.

The woman screamed as she realized that she was falling, and her cries attracted a number of people in neighboring houses. As she fell she struck clothesline after clothesline, carrying all the lines with her as she fell, story after story.

When she had reached the first story, just a few feet above the pavement, her further fall was checked by a number of the clotheslines, which entwined her, becoming taut, so that she hung in the air. The clotheslines were tightly wound about her body, arms, legs, and feet.

Morris Finkel and Mrs. Mary Trember, who live in the house, rushed out, and with knives cut the ropes away from the woman, while others held her up. She was very much frightened, and as she was bleeding from a cut on her left arm an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon dressed the injury, which had probably been caused at the beginning of her fall by the window sill. Mrs. Vittor remained at home, and later in the day said she felt none the worse for her experience.

Mr. Boas to Leave for Europe To-day.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, will leave for Europe by the First Bismarck to-day. He will join his family in Wildbad, in the Black Forest, and from there proceed to the Tyrol, returning to this country at the beginning of October.

An anonymous writer declares that a summer suit recently bought here, altered to fit, doesn't fit.

What if it doesn't? Do we pretend to be infallible? If the grumbling gentleman had given us his name and a chance to remedy the trouble, it would have been remedied, or he would have had his money back.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

550 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DREW THE LINE AT MICROBES.

Orders to Remove Boxes of Disease Germs from the Health Department Cause a Short-Lived Strike.

A full-fledged strike originated in the Criminal Court Building yesterday, raged through all the degrees of demands, ultimatums, tie-ups, arbitration and conferences, and was incontinently squelched all within the brief space of an hour. A couple of boxes of disease germs caused the trouble. Truckmen were removing the furniture of the Health Department from the building to the new quarters at Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. When the bacteriological section was reached the workmen were confronted by two innocent-looking ice boxes, which they were told to handle with extreme care. The boxes contained some choice specimens of smallpox germs in process of cultivation, a few imported yellow fever microbes from Vera Cruz, a valuable assortment of growing tubercule-bacilli, a few typhoid, scarlet fever and other bacteria, all in a healthy state of development.

When the truckmen were apprised of this they fell back in a state of demoralization. After a hurried consultation they decided that these things were not specified in their contracts for removal. They were willing to carry blank affidavits, proclamations, specimens of decayed fruit and vegetables, and most any other odds and ends that the Health Department might have on hand, but they said they did not contract to carry incipient epidemics through the city. They decided to strike, and presented an ultimatum to the effect that if the boxes were placed on the trucks they would take the chances that other residents of this city would have to take who passed the trucks and cart them to their destination.

The janitor Edward Copper, after due consideration, announced that the demands of the strikers would be conceded and gave orders for the cleaners employed in the building to carry out the boxes. By this time it became rumored that the boxes contained, among other things, a few delicately nurtured specimens of the leprosy, hydrophobia, and bubonic plague germs, and the cleaners, who do not fear an ordinary yellow fever or smallpox germ, decided that they were not laborers but cleaners, and that the handling of diseases was not in their line. Mr. Copper had another strike on his hands. A delegation of cleaners waited on him and set forth that they were classed as "skilled laborers," and that therefore they were employed simply to "clean," not to "carry." There was considerable oratory brought into play while the truckmen stood idly by, and the disease germs still remained confined to the Criminal Court Building.

It is not known how serious the strike would have been but for the opportune arrival of a higher official, who, upon learning the situation, threatened to clear out the whole crowd of cleaners unless they moved the boxes without more ado. This settled it. The strike collapsed and the incipient plagues were hastily transferred to the up-town district.

DOG BURNED IN A FURNACE.

Ditting Accused of Throwing the Animal In, but He Denies It.

Christian Ditting, a fireman employed in the Congress Brewery, at Scholes and Humboldt Streets, Williamsburg, yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, was held in $500 bail pending a hearing on the charge of having tortured a dog by burning the animal alive in a furnace of the brewery. Ditting lives at 295 Jefferson Street, and the dog, a mongrel, belonged to Frank Gerole, the driver of a brick wagon, living at 186 Scholes Street.

The animal, it is said, had one fault, and that was its persistency in lounging around the entrance to the furnace room of the brewery. It was alleged by Gerole that Ditting became enraged every time the dog appeared, and did all that was possible to make its life miserable. A week ago the dog went into the brewery, and it is alleged that Ditting then seized it and threw it into the furnace.

A man who said he was an eyewitness of the act informed Gerole, and he, in turn, notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Ditting was arrested.

Ditting says that on Thursday last the dog appeared in the furnace room, frothing at the mouth. Ditting said he became thoroughly frightened, and was on the point of running away when the animal started after him. In desperation, Ditting says, he gave the dog a kick which sent it among the ashes under the furnace fire. He emphatically denied that he had thrown the dog into the furnace.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

Knows of No Proceedings for Restoration of Rates by the Court.

To meet contradictory statements in regard to himself and the gas situation, Russell Sage issued yesterday the following statement:

I have not inspired any stockholder in any of the local gas companies to bring an action at law for the purpose of having the court order a restoration of gas rates. I have been informed, however, that some parties are considering the question of bringing such a suit. No one of the gas companies in this city is making any money at the present price of gas. I should be very much pleased should a restoration of rates be brought about through the action of the court or otherwise, but I am not personally back of any suit in this matter. The Standard Company did not begin the gas war, and since its inception has been pursuing the even tenor of its way without reference to what its competitors have been doing.

Mr. Sage said last evening that there was practically nothing new in regard to the various companies and rates. He added: "Stories of meetings had or to be had in my office to discuss or arrange legal proceedings by stockholders to procure a restoration of gas rates are news to me. I know of no stockholder who is in a plan of litigation to settle the gas situation or of any arrangement by which W. Bourke Cockran and Evarts, Choate & Beaman are to act as counsel for stockholders resorting to the courts to settle the gas question."

These denials by Mr. Sage met a "ticker" story that the plan to appeal to the courts had reached a point where Mr. Cockran and William M. Evarts's firm had been retained. Mr. Cockran was not found, but excellent authority scouted the report. At the offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman the firm's managing clerk said that he had no knowledge of any such case.

Inquiry at the offices of the Standard, New Amsterdam, Mutual, and Consolidated Gas Companies failed to discover any corroboration of the story of an appeal to the courts by stockholders.

Dr. Lusk Exonerated.

The friends of Dr. Obed L. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Queens, are rejoicing over the dismissal yesterday of the charges made against him. The trial was held before the Board of Health. The charges were brought upon complaints made by James P. Tevelin of Jamaica and Messrs. Ayres and Knox of Long Island City, alleging that he retained the several funds of the department in his possession. The decision of the Board of Health was unanimous in Dr. Lusk's favor.

2,000 One Dollar
Negligee Shirts,
Now 65 cts. each.

From our regular stock of Fancy Madras Cloth Shirts—detachable cuffs—that were formerly marked $1.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

IMMIGRATION LAW INQUIRY

Industrial Commission's Sub-Committee Finishes Its Work Here.

STATUTES TOO CONTRADICTORY

Dr. Ullo Says This Makes Enforcement of the Law Difficult—The Italian Bureau.

The final session in this city of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission, which is probing the subject of immigration, was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The sub-committee after hearing several witnesses adjourned to meet in Washington in September.

Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, legal adviser of the Immigration Bureau, said there was great difficulty in enforcing the law owing to the many contradictions found in the statutes relative to immigration. A case in point was the law regarding criminals coming to this country whom the law requires shall be returned to the nation to which they belong and the port from which they came. Sometimes the criminal was an Oriental and hailed from Bremen. He thought the law should say such persons should simply not be permitted to land and the steamship companies left to do with them as they believed best.

Dr. Ullo said the present administration of the immigration law was greatly improved and the quality of those employed in its enforcement remarkably good. Formerly, under the State Board, matters were in a chaotic condition, he said.

Major Farquhar examined Dr. Ullo at some length on the question of the contract labor law, which he contended was very defective. "The law of 1885," he said, "provided that skilled workmen should not be permitted to land if under contract to work in any industry at present established. Under this law it would seem that persons coming here to work at any occupation would be privileged if the industry had been established subsequent to 1885." Dr. Ullo said that the immigration law made no express provision for the deportation of contract laborers. The law of 1891 did so by implication, and it was under this act that the department was working.

Dr. Egisto Rossi, the Chief of the Italian Bureau at the Barge Office, which is supported by the Italian Government, said his Government did not encourage immigration to this country. His Government had established the bureau here to regulate the padrone system and for the purpose of keeping a record of Italian immigrants arriving in this country. He denied any one connected with his bureau had ever attempted to approach immigrants until they had been examined.

To Major Farquhar, Dr. Rossi disclaimed any other desire for keeping his office in the Barge Office than to protect incoming Italian immigrants. "Is it true that you issued a circular letter on April 21 last, in which you said that, owing to the war with Spain, labor and industry had ceased in this country, and advised your Government not to grant passports to intending immigrants?" he was asked.

"No; the person who gave you such information did not understand my Italian circular," was the reply. "I simply called upon the Government to urge upon the Mayors and Prefects the necessity of being careful in issuing passports, the more so as this country was engaged in a war and industrial enterprises were in a measure suspended."

"We have been informed that certain Italian Government officials are interested in sending contract laborers to this country, and share the profits with the padrone," said Major Farquhar.

"I do not believe it possible," said Dr. Rossi. "I have no knowledge of the matter, but should like names and data. American foremen, acting for American contractors, have been employing the methods of the padrone since we have been able to repress the operations of the latter."

Dr. Rossi believed the class of immigrants coming from Italy at the present time was becoming more permanent. Regarding the congestion of Italians in most of the large cites, he said it was unfortunate, but was due in a large measure to the great increase in immigration the past year. He believed a large proportion of those people would eventually find their way to the farms of the West.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The Petitioner Admits that His Income Is Still About $2,500 a Month.

John F. Baudouine was again a witness in the continuation yesterday, in the Singer Building, before Referee in Bankruptcy Theodor Aub, of the proceedings which he has commenced to have himself released from the payment of his debts.

The testimony was along the same lines as at the preceding meeting. Lawyer Masten, representing some of the creditors, delved into the accounts of Mr. Baudouine, the defunct firm of Baudouine & Co., and Mrs. Lulu E. Baudouine, Mr. Baudouine's deceased wife. Dozens of check books, pass books, detached checks, bills, and miscellaneous books and papers were offered in evidence.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Baudouine was asked by Mr. Masten if his income from his grandfather's estate had not averaged since March 30, 1899, the sum of $2,500 a week. Mr. Baudouine at first objected to answering the question, but finally said that his income was still about that amount per month. In answer to a question he said he kept no wine cellar.

Mr. Masten said after the hearing that he believed that he had clearly shown that a large number of checks that had been drawn on the account of the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. had been used to pay Mr. Baudouine's personal expenses. Several of these checks that had been cashed at Delmonico's and like places were offered in evidence.

An adjournment was taken until Aug. 2, although in the meantime the opposing lawyers are to have a conference and discuss the advisability of letting the case go over until September.

Flushing's Oldest Resident Dead.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Corse, said to have been the oldest resident of the Flushing section of Queens Borough, died yesterday at her home, 133 Madison Avenue, Flushing. She was ninety-four years of age. She lived in Flushing almost all her life. Her husband died fifteen years ago, when he was ninety years old.

O'Neill's.

Two Great Values in
Women's Wash Skirts.

White Pique Skirts, entirely men tailored, full sweep and deep hem,
Regular value, 1.25,
Special 48c.

Pure Linen Skirts, finished with rows of white insertion,
Regular value, 5.00,
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Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Women's Golf Hats.
A choice collection of the best shapes in Fine Milan and Rough and Ready Braid at unusually Low Prices, ranging from
95c. to 5.48 each.
In Gray or Black Felt, 1.25 up.

Sailor Hats.
Rough and Ready Sailors. Choice quality best shape,
25c. to 75c. each.
In Split Straw, 85c. up.

Children's Trimmed Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—A decision of interest to lawyers with reference to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court was rendered by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Philip Semmer Glass Company, the principal place of business of which is in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, brought suit in the Third Municipal District against the Nassau Show Case Company, which has its principal place of business in Kings County. It appearing, on the return of the summons, that neither corporation had its place of business within the Third District, and that plaintiff's principal place of business was situated in the First District of the Borough of Manhattan, the case was transferred to the latter district. The sole defense set up was that the defendant was a domestic corporation, "having its office and principal place of business in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings." The answer was overruled, as containing no defense, and judgment was awarded to the plaintiff. The Appellate Term has directed a reversal. "We are constrained to hold," Justice Leventritt says, in his opinion, "that it was error, and that the answer contained a sound plea to the jurisdiction of the court. The defendant should have been permitted to offer proof to show that its principal place of business was in the County of Kings, and thus establish its residence in that county. On such proof the court would have been without jurisdiction. Under the recent decisions of this court we have held that the exercise of jurisdiction by the Municipal Court of the City of New York is in all things measured by and limited to that possessed by the County Courts, (Rieser vs. Parker 27 Misc. 205,) and that as the latter courts have no jurisdiction over non-residents of the county in which they are respectively located, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has no jurisdiction over non-residents of the County of New York. (Tyroler vs. Gummerbach, App. Term, June, 1899.) The defendant corporation is a non-resident of the County of New York. (Constitution of 1895, Article 6, Section 14; Civil Code Procedure, Sec. 341. Heenan vs. N. Y., W. S. and B. R. Co. 34 Hun 602.) Its residence, so far as county courts are concerned, is limited to the county in which its principal place of business is located, and that being the County of Kings, it is a non-resident, so far as the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court is concerned, of the County of New York. We fail to appreciate any conflict between these views and those expressed by the Appellate Division for this department, in the case of Irwin vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, 38 Appellate Division 253. It was there held that the Municipal Court act was not unconstitutional, because it extended the jurisdiction of the court over more than one county, and that the limitation in the Constitution was intended to restrict jurisdiction 'as to the subject matter and persons, and not as to locality.' In the case at bar, the question involved is one of person. The transfer of the cause at the instance of the defendant could not affect the situation. The Court could not acquire, by consent or waiver, jurisdiction forbidden by law. The judgment must therefore be reversed. As the question decided on this appeal, as also the questions involved in the two recent decisions of this court upon which this opinion is predicated, present novel points of law and affect a large number of litigants, a provision may be inserted in the order to be entered granting leave to appeal to the Appellate Division."

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ATTORNEY'S FEES IN DIVORCE.—The right of an attorney to recover compensation from a husband for legal services rendered to a wife in an action brought by the husband for separation from her has been upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal was from the Ninth Municipal Court, where Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield recovered a judgment against Samuel Ledman after the couple had become reconciled and Ledman's separation suit had been discontinued. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, says there are only two cases in the State touching on the question. In Phillips vs. Simmons, 11 Abb. Pr., 287, a recovery was denied the attorney where an action was brought by a wife for an absolute divorce and then discontinued. In the other case, Naumer vs. Gray, 28 App. Div., 529, the action was for a separation brought by the wife against the husband. Justice Leventritt adds: "After a review of the leading authorities of the several States, Justice Cullen seeks to reconcile them by drawing a sharp distinction between the right to recover compensation in actions for divorce and in actions for separation. His conclusions, concurred in by all his associates hearing the appeal, are, briefly, that while an action like the present cannot be maintained where services are rendered in an action for divorce, it will lie where an action was for separation only; but that it is incumbent on the attorney to prove that the suit was for the protection and support of the wife, and that the conduct of the husband was such as to render its institution and prosecution reasonable and proper. Applying this rule to the facts before us, we hold that the judgment must be sustained. This case is stronger than Naumer vs. Gray. There, a separation suit was instituted by the wife, and plaintiff therefore had the additional burden of proving the reasonableness and necessity of the suit. Here, the wife was forced into the litigation, as defendant; and obviously her attorneys, to recover, need prove no justification for her endeavors to maintain unimpaired the marital relation. Public policy furnishes the warrant for the defense of the suit, even as it requires the wife, when, as plaintiff, she brings a husband into court, to show reasonable cause for her action. The judgment will be affirmed."

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BERTHA LAMKA'S WILL SUSTAINED.—Surrogate Varnum has sustained the will of Bertha Lamka, also known as Bertha Rand, the probate of which was contested by Johanna Speer, her sister. Only $100 was given to this sister, "because she has been unfriendly to me and not treated me as a sister should," and $50 and $100, respectively, were given to children of the sister. The residue of the estate, valued at about $20,000, is given to William Frank Rand, described by the testatrix as her husband, and he is made sole executor. The will provides that if the sister or any of her children should contest the provisions of the will the legacies in their favor should be null and void. The Surrogate says it clearly appears that the testatrix was not the wife of Rand, and that he has another wife living; but that for sixteen or seventeen years, and until the time of her death, they lived together, and she had assumed his name. The evidence shows, the Court says, that during the last year of her life, at least, the testatrix kept a house of doubtful repute and that Rand assisted in its management. She was a woman of strong will, coarse manners, quick temper, and extreme jealousy as far as Rand was concerned, the Surrogate adds, and he sometimes gave apparent cause for such jealousy. He quite frequently indulged to excess in drink, and on such occasions was often brutal and abusive to her. "It is the old familiar story, especially among persons living together in this un